The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 333. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

ANN ARBOR MEN WIN.

Two Touchdowns and Two Goals to Nothing.

YELLOW AND BLUE YELL

Michigan Men Predominate on the Grounds.

CHICAGO AS A GOOD SECOND.

Holds Down the Score With Heavy Odds Against It.

FOOTBALL TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

Thanksgiving beamed resplendent over Marshall Field yesterday. The University of Michigan was grateful for the two touchdowns and the two goals kicked therefrom, which gave it the game by a score of 12 to 0. The general public readily acknowleged the worth of an entertainment which afforded nearly 10,000 of its best representatives amusement, recreation, and fresh air for more than two hours. Mr. Field himself, who overlooked the block of ground which bears his philanthropic name under a pardonable pun, was glad to see so joyous an outcome from his munificence. The University of Chicago was, or should have been, thankful that the result was no worse.

The first thing that caught the eye of an observant spectator, who entered the grounds at the corner of Ellis avenue and Fifty-sixth street, was the black bag of a practicing surgeon. The second was the surgeon himself. If he kept along the field on the left-hand side the third and fourth objects in view were another surgeon and a brown paper package containing bandages, tourniquets, and other valuables. These, as the event proved, were not necessary for use. They played the same part in the economy of the game the insurance patrol fills in the Fire Department. They were at once a warning and a salvation.

Grounds Full of People.

Long before it occurred to the Chicago University team to walk across the street or it entered the minds of the Michigan eleven to drive over from their stopping place not far away, the grounds filled themselves full of people. For the most part the great crowd in attendance was a flat prairie of masculinity. On the eastern bleaching boards the north half looked besprinkled with the June lilies of the great plains. Maroon is the color of the University of Chicago. Its adherents wore red regardless of the hint given by the name of the Chicago college color. It varied from an unfortunate pink through magenta to cardinal, with occasional divertissements of plain red—the heraldic gules. The south half was filled with chrysanthemums—yellow, easily attainable, and the long-sought-for blue. They would have been more expensive, but no less effective, if they had not been made of tissue paper.

Blue and yellow are the tints affected by the men from Ann Arbor, Mich., as their song, one of the most notable among all college songs, declares. The game yesterday was played in this city. It is doubtful if half as many of the men who owe allegiance to the great educational institution of a sister State would have been present in any other place on earth. They predominated. And the maize and light blue in yelling, in advising, in general, left the University of Chicago—marooned.

The Grand Stand.

That was on the east side of the field. On the west there was a grand stand, another series of bleachers, and a coach, which was occupied in part by the Bankers' Athletic club, in part by a toot-horn which discoursed melodious music, ranging from "Johnny, Get Your Gun," to "There's Only One Girl," and finally by the colors of the organization, which left an Indian summer sunset effect over all the surrounding territory.

In the grand stand, again, the yellow and blue held sway. In point of dignity these colors were far outdone by the faculty of the University of Chicago and its friends, who occupied seats. But in the matter of howling when a point was made by its team by way of acknowledgment and cheering when the same team lost ground as a matter of encouragement these same Michigan men were, as one of their own classical freshmen would say, "facile princeps."

And then, scattered through the bleaching boards, grand stand, and coaches, were the football girls. They were the real flowers of the occasion, and the tissue paper chrysanthemums turned yellow and blue or blushed red, as the case might be, when it saw them. At the south end of the field was a coach with joyful young women aboard, who rose en silhouette against the sky whenever the occasion demanded and accented their cheers with their arms and bodies.

Coaches Full of Girls.

In the northeast corner were more coaches, but only one of them, the southernmost, was laden with girls. They were for Chicago from the beginning to the end. Beside them were rude men representing Michigan. When the girls cheered for the seat of learning Mr. Rockefeller founded, these men cheered back in falsetto, saying:

Hippity-hippity-hop,
Michigan men on top.
Hippity-hippity-hoop,
Chicago in the soup!

To the north of the playground gathered what might be called the chronic football kickers. They occupied the southern balcony and portico of the Home for Incurables just outside the grounds. Looking as they did, straight down the field, they must have had foreshortened effects from the game not obtainable elsewhere.

Badly Used Gridiron.

The field itself was a gridiron as usual, but the gridiron had the unusual appearance of having been long used over a soft coal fire. Instead of the customary greenish gray autumnic turf with whitewashed lines at five-yard intervals there was a broad expanse of white pine and other sawdust through which a muddy line regularly protruded where brooms had been used. At the sides and ends were great banks of snow taken from the expanse which served, under the brilliant sun, as footlights over which the spectators saw the game. From time to time during the match wads of players plunged over them in search of the ball, just as unwary actors carried away by their parts have now and again fallen into the orchestra.

When not in use for this purpose these snow banks served as seats for the substitute players, the reporters, and others—all except the policemen on duty in the grounds. These stood erect throughout in strict performance of their duty, which irreverent lookers-on whose view was thereby obstructed resented by throwing snowballs. It was no unusual sight to see a bestarred guardian of the public peace lean forward breathlessly to extract the snow from his glowing ear, and then turn upon the bleachers with a look that indicated a reward for trustworthy information regarding the name and address of his assailant.

Teams Come On.

Just as fatigue began to seize upon the waiting crowds a bunch of muddily dressed

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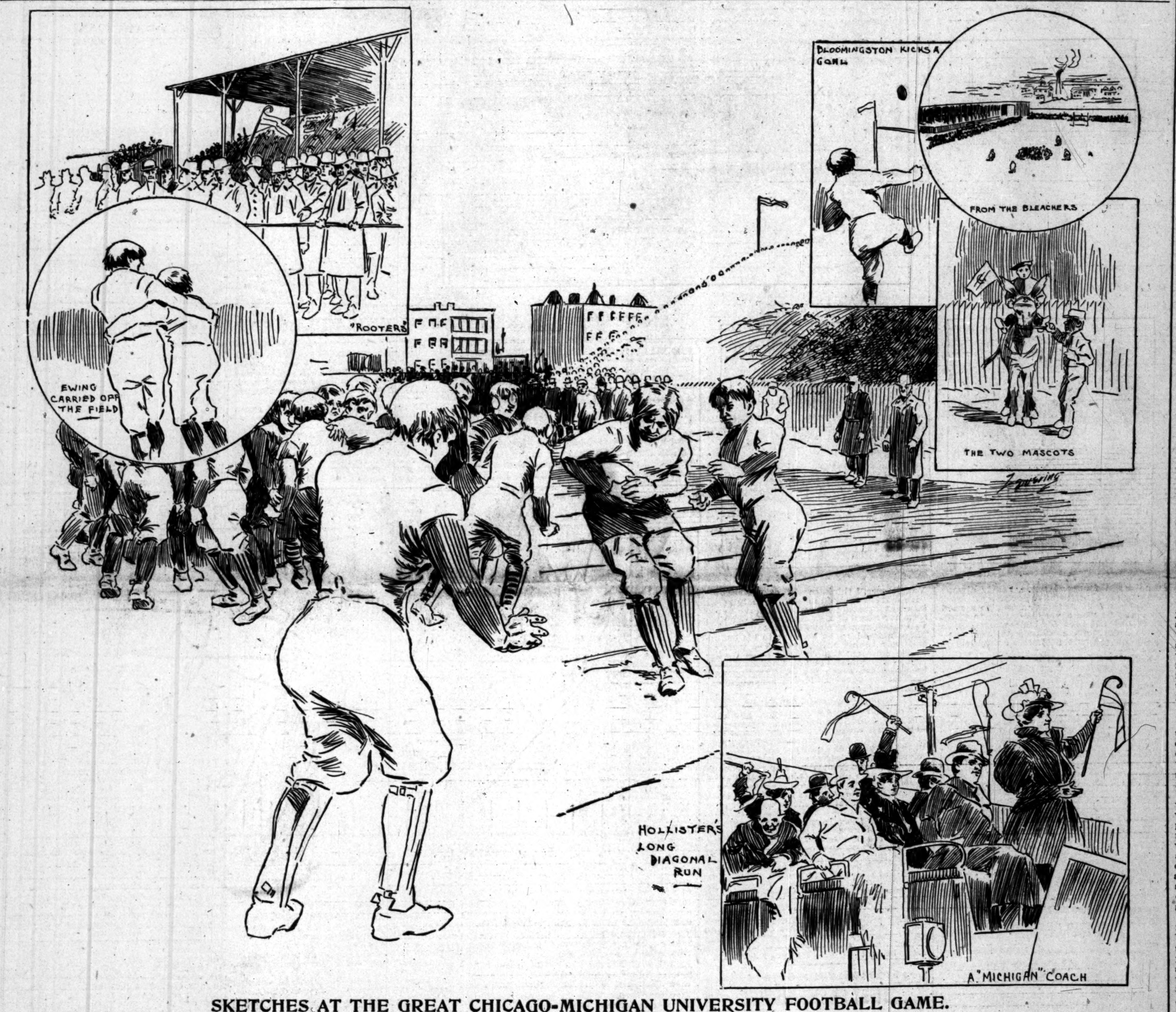
"ROOTERS"
EWING CARRIED OFF THE FIELD
BLOOMINGSTON KICKS A GOAL
FROM THE BLEACHERS
THE TWO MASCOTS
HOLLISTER'S LONG DIAGONAL RUN
A "MICHIGAN" COACH

SKETCHES AT THE GREAT CHICAGO-MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL GAME.

VALUE OF COUGH DROP TRADE-MARK

New York Suit Which Will Affect Chicago Houses.

There is money in candy, especially when in the shape of cough drops. In the Federal Court in New York on Monday a case is to come up involving the validity of a trademark covering this kind of a saccharine product, upon the issue of which many hundreds of thousands of dollars depend, together with results which may affect dozens of big and little candy establishments in this city and elsewhere. About twenty suits for infringement of the trade-mark depend on the New York case, nearly half of them pending in Chicago, where the general litigation began. Chicago lawyers will argue this case on behalf of the owners of the trade-mark.

The cough drops are manufactured in a town in New York and the boxes are sold for a trifle in drug stores and candy shops all over the country. A public park and several other benefactions in the town, given by the manufacturers, represent a portion of the profits accumulated from an original capital of $100 twenty-five years ago. The present profits are said to exceed $100,000 annually.

The suit in New York is a test of the validity of the trade-mark. If that is declared void the value of the business, it is contended, will practically disappear. If the trademark is upheld the numerous suits pending for infringement against concerns manufacturing the drops and using the trademark, as well as the other actions, will be disposed of in favor of the manufacturers, and accountings probably be demanded.

STUDENTS FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

Yankees Are in the Majority but the Canadians Get the Best of It.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A number of American students at the Ontario Veterinary College in this city today proceeded to celebrate Thanksgiving by hoisting the Stars and Stripes in the lecture-room. There were about 150 students in the hall at the time, three-fourths of them being from the States.

The Canadians objected to being lectured under the Stars and Stripes and proceeded to attack the flag. After a tussle they succeeded in hauling it down, but the Yankees were not dismayed and proceeded to chalk out their country's flag on the blackboard.

A general fight ensued, which was continued for over half an hour. The Canadians gained their point and the bunting and chalk were put out of sight.

In the mêlée a dozen students were injured, but none of them seriously. Some were cut in the face, others had their eyes put in mourning, while others were bled through the medium of their noses.

At one time the fight became so fierce the lecturers were entirely helpless, but with the arrival of Dr. Smith, the college President, assisted by some of the older students, order was finally restored.

BAD ACCIDENT TO MRS. E. D. MORGAN

She Is Thrown from Her Horse While Riding Across Country.

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. E. D. Morgan, wife of the well-known New York yachtsman and financier, while riding across country near her home at Wheatley Hills, L. I., this forenoon was thrown from her horse. One of her legs was broken below the knee.

Mrs. Morgan was on a steeplechaser named Graylock, and while attempting a fence the horse struck the top rail and fell, throwing Mrs. Morgan heavily to the ground. The horse rolled over her, and it was some time before she could be extricated.

The head groom ran to her assistance and carried her to the house. Physicians were hastily summoned. They gave her what temporary relief they could and she was taken home.

Mrs. Morgan was before her marriage Miss Elizabeth Moran.

PRAY FOR "PAGAN BOB."

SALVATION ARMY JOINS IN THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR EFFORT.

In Three Thousand Homes in Cleveland Petitions Ascend to the Throne of Grace That the Great Unbeliever May See the Error of His Ways—Personal Letters to Be Sent Him by the "Army" Members to Supplement Their Public Meeting.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—At noon today the ears of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll must have burned and his heart must have palpitated. If the great agnostic were a believer in mental telegraphy he must certainly have received numerous messages from people whom he had never had the pleasure of meting.

At 12 o'clock 3,000 supplications went up to the throne of grace in behalf of the salvation of the soul of Col. Ingersoll. There was no general meeting of those interested in the Colonel's salvation, but the effort was an individual one on the part of the members of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Cleveland.

At a meeting of the union here during the last week it was decided to pray for Col. Ingersoll, and Thanksgiving day was thought to be an appropriate time to offer prayer. Last week the great agnostic lectured here on "The Foundations of Faith." The subject was handled without gloves and gave peculiar offense to the orthodox clergy and laymen of this city. The lecturer dealt sledge-hammer blows to the basis of the structure upon which the modern church stands, and his language ridiculed and derided the cause for belief in the Trinity.

This aroused the members of the Christian Endeavor societies, and a prayer from 3,000 hearts went up today that Col. "Bob" might see the light as the members of the C. E. societies see it.

Salvation Army Joins In.

This action was not the only result of the decision for prayer for Ingersoll. At the meeting of the Salvation army this afternoon a fervent prayer was offered for "Pagan Bob," and each member of the great army here decided to send the Colonel a personal appeal to see the error of his way and to embrace the faith of the Christian church.

This action was taken amidst great enthusiasm, and it is likely that the mail of Col. Ingersoll will be materially increased by several thousand letters from his new friends in the Forest City.

At the Salvation Army barracks the only public demonstration of prayer was held. The rooms were packed, and when Staff-Capt. Carvis mentioned the name of Ingersoll fervent amens came from every quarter of the house, and all at once it seemed as though every one was praying aloud for the "Destroyer of the faith," as he was frequently called by the soldiers.

After every one had prayed for Ingersoll Capt. Carvis suggested that every soldier in Cleveland send the object of so many thousand supplications a personal letter appealing to him to forsake a belief in which there was so little of good and so much harm. The suggestion was adopted with a volley of religious excitement.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Christian Endeavor Societies of Canada have been requested to unite on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in prayer to God for the conversion of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. This is following the plan of the Cleveland Christian Endeavorers today.

ILL-ADVISED AND TOO SENSATIONAL.

Some Chicago Ministers Dislike the Ingersoll Prayer Test.

Cleveland clergymen are not alone in think-

(Continued on eighth page.)

THEY CATCH A TRIO OF BAD THUGS

Police Succeed in Arresting Some Much Wanted Highwaymen.

George Mathena, Peter McDermott, and William O'Brien are locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station waiting to answer three charges of robbery and a number of larceny charges.

The men were identified yesterday as robbers who within the last week or two have held up George Sokup, ex-West Town Assessor; William Dahlbom, No. 131 West Erie street; and A. Czrylowski, No. 655 Maplewood avenue.

Sokup was held up two weeks ago at Fullerton and Milwaukee avenues and robbed of a diamond pin valued at $300 and a gold watch worth $150.

The ex-Assessor was made to face the muzzles of three revolvers, and as he did so his gem was torn from his necktie and his watch pulled out of his pocket. He was then allowed to go his way.

Dahlbom was held up a week ago at Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue, within a block of the West Chicago Avenue Station, by the same robbers. A gold watch and $15 were taken from him. Crzylowski was robbed Nov. 13 of a silver watch.

The three alleged robbers were arrested late Wednesday night at Milwaukee and Austin avenues by Detectives Quinn, Einsted, and Shoemacher.

The conductor of a Milwaukee avenue car called to the policemen and asked them to take the men in charge. He said they were picking pockets in the car. When they saw the detectives the men jumped off and ran, but were captured after a short chase.

Wednesday night Lawrence Kennedy was arrested by a West Chicago Avenue policeman. He is held on the charges of robbing E. Eddy, No. 175 West Erie street, and John Sandow, No. 198 North Carpenter street. The former was held up at Curtis and Ohio streets Wednesday evening at the point of a pistol. The robber took his watch and a diamond and then ran away.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE IS LEASED.

Kohl & Middleton Take It and David Henderson Stays with Sindbad.

The Chicago Opera-House, which for ten years has been under the management of David Henderson, has been leased to Charles E. Kohl, George Middleton, and George Castle, who will assume charge of the playhouse Dec. 16, immediately after the present engagement of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew.

It is understood the lease extends over a period of five years at an annual rental of $35,000. D. E. Sasseen, representative of Kohl & Middleton, last night said it was the intention of the new lessees to run strictly first-class attractions, and not continuous vaudeville, as was stated recently in a morning paper.

The deal by which the house passes into new hands was consummated on Wednesday night by W. D. Kerfoot, President of the Chicago Opera-House company.

Mr. Henderson will devote his time to the management of the Sindbad company, which is now playing through the South.

FOOTBALL PLAYER'S SKULL CRACKED.

State Treasurer Wulff's Private Secretary Badly Injured During a Game.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 28.—In a football game today between the Decatur and Springfield elevens William McGorren, one of Springfield's men, private secretary to State Treasurer Wulff, was hurt. It is feared his skull is fractured. He is in the hospital now.

FROST FOR BLAND AT SAVANNAH.

Free Silver Lecture Off Because Only One Ticket Was Sold.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 28.—Ex-Congressman Bland arrived here today to lecture tonight on free silver. At 1 p. m. only one seat had been sold and Mr. Bland called the lecture off.

HE TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

ALBERT FOREMAN COMMITS SUICIDE AT THE LE GRAND HOTEL.

He Is Said to Have Embezzled $1,500 from His Employer, Which He Promised to Make Good, but Failed to Do So—Registers Under an Assumed Name—Found Dead with a Bullet Hole in His Temple—Wife Is Unconscious of His Fate.

After having embezzled $1,500 of his employer's money Albert Foreman killed himself at the Le Grand Hotel, Kinzie and Wells streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by sending a bullet into his brain. The body was taken to Rolston's morgue.

For the last eighteen months Foreman had been employed by Henry Dettenmair as bookkeeper in his tallow refinery at Thirty-second and Robey streets. While there he married and moved into a home of his own on Lincoln street, afterwards changing to Honoré street, where his young widow and girl baby now reside, unconscious of his fate.

For some time he had been short in his acounts. Mr. Dettenmair remonstrated with him, and promises of restitution were made. Foreman's mother, living on Weiland street, is said to be well off, and it was thought by Foreman's employer she would save him from disgrace.

Matters went from bad to worse until finally Foreman became despondent and Wednesday morning failed to report for duty. He went to the Le Grand Hotel Wednesday evening, registered as Charles Wichoss, asked for a room, and left a call for 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

At that time he was called and responded, but did not leave the room. The next known of him was at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was found dead with a bullet hole in his right temple. On his person were found the business cards of Henry Dettenmair, through which he was identified as the missing bookkeeper. He also had a revolver, a gold watch, a gold ring, and $1.88 in money.

SNOWBALLS ARE USED IN A RIOT.

Eighteen Hundred Boys Successfully Repel Three Policemen.

Eighteen hundred boys and girls who skated at Douglas Park yesterday afternoon caused no end of trouble to park policemen and pedestrians who happened to be in range of snowballs that showered upon policemen and sightseers alike.

A man who had an icy ball pierce his new stiff hat implored the aid of Park Policeman Franklin, who with two men from the West Thirteenth Street Police Station, charged upon the mob of boys.

They were met by such a terrific shower of snowballs that even threats of report of misconduct to Chief Badenoch would not induce them to repeat the attack. One of the policeman attempted to turn in a riot call at Ogden and California avenues, but the destruction of the system by Monday night's storm prevented them from securing aid from the station.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

John McGovern Charged with Assaulting and Robbing Two Men.

John McGovern, an alleged highwayman, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Police Station. He was arrested yesterday afternoon. He and a companion are charged with assaulting and robbing Gus Larson and J. H. Nolan the night of Sept. 22. Both men called at the station, and identified McGovern as one of the men. He will be given a hearing before Justice Kersten this morning.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain probable, colder tonight.
Sun rises at 6:57; sets at 4:20½.
Moon 13 days old; sets at 4:07 a. m.

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THINK HE IS SMITH'S MURDERER.

Police of Thirty-fifth Street Station Make an Important Arrest.

At 6 o'clock last night detectives from the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station arrested a man who, they are certain, was implicated in the murder of John Smith, No. 3225 Parnell avenue, on Monday night. The police refuse to divulge any of the particulars concerning the capture.

Lieut. Hayes took the prisoner to his private office and subjected him to cross-examination.

After this ordeal the suspect was taken in charge by two detectives, who will visit with him the places where he says he was on Monday evening before and after the murder.

KEEPERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Newspaper Reporter Turns Up a Sensation at the Farnhurst Asylum.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Michael Lynch, Daniel Brown, and John J. Swan, three keepers at the insane department at the hospital at Farnhurst, were arrested this morning, charged with the murder of Leon Lewis, whose death occurred at the hospital in October last.

The arrests were made upon warrants sworn out by Paris Carlisle and Thomas B. Smith, two trustees of the institution.

The evidence against the men was collected by a newspaper reporter, who gained admission to the hospital as a patient, claiming he was Lord Delaware.

Brazilian Cruiser Wrecked.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 28.—The Brazilian cruiser Uranus has been wrecked, the commander and five of the crew being drowned.

THEY TIE AT FOUR.

Boston and Chicago Athletic Clubs Stop Short.

NEITHER CAN WIN OUT.

One Big Chance for the Home Team Overlooked.

QUEER FREAKS OF THE BALL

Rolls Close to Slater, Who Doesn't See in Time.

DETAILS OF A GREAT STRUGGLE.

In every battle there is one incident which stands out beyond and above everything else. It may be a cavalry charge, the defense of a redoubt, or the explosion of a mine. Whatever it is, the mention of it is the same as naming the battle itself.

To the thousands who saw the football game—and football is a mimic battle—between the Athletic clubs of Boston and Chicago yesterday result in a tie score of 4 to 4, possibly the one incident in the game which will be longest remembered was a lost opportunity. It was an opportunity which will be remembered either simply because people persist in making most over those things which might have been or for the more practical reason it would have added four and possibly six more marks to the Chicago score. And six and four make ten.

And entwined with both reasons for remembering this lost opportunity is the regret Fred Slater lost the opportunity he will never have again, not if he plays football a hundred years. Not even Heffelfinger's gallant dash over the slippery ground for thirty-five yards, or Van Doozer's desperate struggle against the Boston line in which he by successive stages fought at every inch, carried the ball eighty-five yards towards his opponent's goal, will be remembered as long as the few seconds, which seemed like as many minutes, when in the second half, the football lay out at one edge of the field, seen by every one except the twenty-two men who were struggling madly for its possession.

Slater Didn't See It.

And Slater, the man whose chief value on the team is his cat-like quickness—Slater, who could outrun any man on the field who wore a canvas jacket, stood a foot from the ball, and did not see it, while a boy who was watching the game from the top of a roof across the street lay down and fairly shrieked in his excitement, and the 7,000 people within the grounds yelled so frantically the players, and Slater among them, did not know who or what they were shouting at.

This was the feature of the game which appealed to the crowd. They lost sight of Van Doozer half the time during his struggle through the Boston line, and they didn't know who was responsible for the gains; they appreciated Heffelfinger's run, but it was not unlike other runs, and soon ended; they knew less about off-side plays and just what constituted a goal than they do about the political institutions of Mars, but when the ball rolled out of the mob of struggling players in seeming disgust of the whole business, the crowd saw it. It saw it lying behind the feet of the swiftest man in the Chicago team, between whom and the goal there was not one single opposing player, and they simply stood up and yelled.

What the Crowd Saw.

It was the feature of the day to the uninitiated crowd which went to see the game because it enjoyed excitement and because other people went and because it was really the only other correct thing to do on Thanksgiving day besides being thankful and eating turkey.

What the young men along the sides, who wore long hair and had broad shoulders and who looked as though they might have played on a 'varsity team last year, and who raced madly up and down the lines, advancing and receding with the tide of battle, and those other young men who sat with disconsolate countenances in the snowbank along the edge and waited impatiently for some one to be hurt so they might get a chance to distinguish themselves, saw of the game is another story.

They saw the game from the standpoint from which a Rubens sees a painting or a Wagner listens to music. Plays at which the crowd went wild were regarded by these young men with the same cold critical stare a State's-Attorney bestows upon a horse thief when he declares his innocence of being attached to a halter strap whose other end was twined about the head of somebody's favorite steed. And at maneuvers at which the crowd stood dumb these young men hugged each other in an ecstasy of delight. What these fortunate individuals saw of the game was so intricate and so important, it requires a separate column to describe it.

Van Doozer the Hero.

They saw and appreciated every wiggle that Van Doozer made. In point of fact, they suggested several to the hero of the day, whom the crowd regarded with fearful awe, but whom the young men in the horse blankets and the young men who raced up and down and shouted familiarly, called "Van" and "ice wagon." These same young men leaned intently forward with puckered brows and anxious cheeks when Capt. Waters would shout some unintelligible jargon about "seven, thirteen, five, forty-four," and then lean back and smile in a superior way and discuss the utter wickedness of the quarter back in persisting in offside plays.

What the crowd saw was different. First of all it saw a level field, which should have been streaked with white until it looked like a gridiron, but instead, the white had spread all over the field and the man who usually attends to the gridiron effect with a bucket of whitewash was forced to admit the snow had performed his duties for him, but with a zeal which was a trifle more than the ordinary rules of football require. The field was surrounded by an embankment of snow which had been scraped up and surmounting which was an unbroken row of faces which peered over like the faces of sharpshooters in a rifle pit. These faces belonged to the front row of the lucky individuals who sat in the private boxes.

Crowding in the Snow.

Back of the sharpshooters stood other fortunate people who, while they did not sit down, had boards under their feet and not a foot of snow as had those who stood just behind them and added an additional row of faces to the wall of human countenances that rose up one row after another from the field.

There was a gap which ended on the west at the first row of the amphitheater and then there was another wall of faces which only ended at the topmost seat. Then there was another gap to the roof of the amphitheater, where stood men and boys, who looked to the players away down in the field as though they were on a mountain top.

To the south of the battle ground yawned a great white chasm, the main theater which was so filled with snow only a scant two dozen saw the game from its frigid interior. But for that matter the amphitheater seats were so covered with snow nobody could sit down and the crowd remained in the west amphitheater only for the reason there was no better place to go to, for the managers of the ground had not removed the snow from the lines where the people had to stand or from the amphitheater seats, where they were supposed to sit, in any larger amounts than they had taken off the roofs. And they had not taken any off the roofs.

Lively Scenes and Sounds

On the east side of the field another wall of faces rose up which ended with a frozen looking crowd adorning the top row of bleachers, and which stood flattened against the great black score board.

On the east, the north, and a portion of the west sides were coaches and carriages of which the boxes and tops were crowded with animated onlookers.

But the scene to the man in the canvas jacket, who was the magnet to which the 1,400 eyes were drawn, did not simply constitute a monotonous wall. It was a wall, to be sure, but a wall that budded and blossomed with radiant colors, wildly waved from sticks and canes, and with chrysanthemums until it looked like a floral bank, behind which the band sounds the notes of the march at a society wedding. It was a wall which swayed back and forth, and which looked at times as though it would tumble down under fierce and long continued earthquake shocks, but which stood solidly for three hours in spite of the fact its many foundations were established in the snow.

"Subs" Eager for a Chance.

The crowd saw most plainly the young men before referred to who sat wrapped in bright colored blankets but cloudy countenances in the snow embankment in front of the sharpshooters. They were the substitutes, and they sat and wondered why it was every player absolutely and positively declined to get hurt so as to give them a chance to play. Time and again when the umpire would blow his whistle and the players would begin to slowly drag themselves out of the confused mass of which they had been a part, in the fierce struggle for the ball, a motionless form would be left lying in the snow and an excited buzzing would run through the crowd of "He's hurt," "Who is he?" and "He won't be able to play again."

Then the substitute would jump excitedly to his feet and shake off his blanket and turn around to the crowd as if he wanted to say: "Now you will see who is going to win this game." And then there would be great excitement on top of various coaches or in certain corners of the amphitheater, where young women would exclaim "O, Harry is going to play," and then paternal faces would beam with pleasure and maternal countenances assume most anxious expressions, and there would be murmurs to the effect that grave doubts were entertained in regard to the safety of Tom or Harry or whoever it was whose remarkable talent was at last to be recognized.

But unfortunately for the substitute in every instance but one, after a man with a long-necked bottle had rushed onto the field and pressed it to the lips of the apparently mortally-wounded man, and after the quarter back had rubbed snow in his hair and the left tackle pulled the kinks out of his arms, he would leap to his feet and take his place in the line, and the substitute would retreat to his blanket and his snow pile and sit with the other substitutes in a group which looked more like a number of Indian squaws than anything else watching the sun dance of the braves.

When the Yells Came.

To heighten the effect every now and then they would solemnly chant:

C. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
C. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
C. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
Chicago.

And the young men in the blankets on the other side would as solemnly respond:

B. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
B. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
B. A. A., Rah, Rah, Rah.
Boston.

And then the people on the coaches, and in boxes, and on the benches, on top of the amphitheater, and down on the mounds of snow would take it up and the air would so resound with the rival shouts the players could hardly hear the signals.

By the side of the substitutes were the reporters, who feasted on the wisdom which fell from their lips and who were greeted with the invariable yell which always greets them at football games, the cry of "Down in front." Usually reporters pay as much attention to the hoots of the crowd as they do to the length of the right tackle's hair, but yesterday they both heard and obeyed.

If they didn't obey they were greeted with a storm of snowballs from which they were glad to seek shelter by dropping behind the snow embankment. Even the markers and the nimble young men who rush frantically up and down with canes to mark the progress of the ball were not spared, but had their hats knocked from their heads as fast as they could put them on and who finally had to secure the services of a special pleader, who accompanied them in their travels and who admonished the crowd every half minute not to hit the markers, saying, "They have to be here, boys, and they're doing the best they can."

Snowball Riot Is Lively.

But the markers and the reporters were not the only ones who were obliged to dodge snowballs. During the second half of the game the fun became general and people in the amphitheater threw almost all the snow off the seats, taking good care to let it fall on the people down below. And then the crowd down below got the idea snowballs gave as much fun as footballs, and so they threw back at the people in the amphitheater, and for awhile the snow battle occupied more attention than the football game.

After the police had sternly interdicted the snowball riot another fund of amusement was devised. Some one in the amphitheater began whistling Midway melodies and keeping time by stamping his feet, and soon 500 people had temporarily abandoned "Rah, rah, rahing" to assist in converting the amphitheater into a snow-bound reproduction of the "Streets of Cairo."

But while they saw and did these things they did not at any time forget the game, which had attracted them there. They were all attention from the moment the teams trotted into the field and indulged in the preliminary warming up until the moment the umpire sounded his whistle for the last time and announced the game ended. Every good punt, every dash with the ball, and every lively scrimmage was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, and when Brown crossed the goal line and made a touchdown for Chicago they fairly went wild, and the air for a few minutes was filled with wildly fluttering ribbons and hats and chrysanthemums.

Game Pretty and Good.

The game was a pretty one. It was hard fought, but clean, and only in one instance was there anything which bore the remotest resemblance to ill nature. A harder battle was never fought on a football field, so hard one man, Le Moyne, had to be carried to a carriage completely prostrated from exhaustion. And when clubs can play a game like this in the honorable manner in which the athletic associations played yesterday they are entitled to the greater praise.

And the crowd was willing to give them all the credit they deserved, and lingered on the field a few minutes after the game was ended wildly cheering for both the navy blue and gold and for the crimson, black, and white, and had but one regret.

It was "If only Slater had seen the ball."

HEFFELFINGER WRITES OF IT.

When you are playing in a game it is hard to give an opinion as to its merits, well-contested points, etc., but I shall endeavor to give my version of the little I saw of the fray. In the first place, there were too many delays, which is apt to make a game uninteresting to spectators, and when the ground is covered with melting snow it is apt to be very discouraging to players, as after you secure your first soaking you have to play fast and hard in order to keep warm.

Officials allowed too much bluffing by both sides, and in my opinion they were not strict enough in their decisions. It is hard to say who had the better back line.

Both quarters handled the ball in fine shape considering its condition, and it is wonderful that the ball was not rolling on the ground half the time during the last part of the second half.

Both teams frequently used their full backs in going at the center, and Chicago gained the most ground at this point. Chicago's center is a strong one and the three men forming it, Thomas, Stevenson, and McCormick, were more than able to take care of the Boston trio. Stevenson and Russell, the two centers, were continually arguing as to where the ball was down and Referee Peters was continually called in to decide this intricate point.

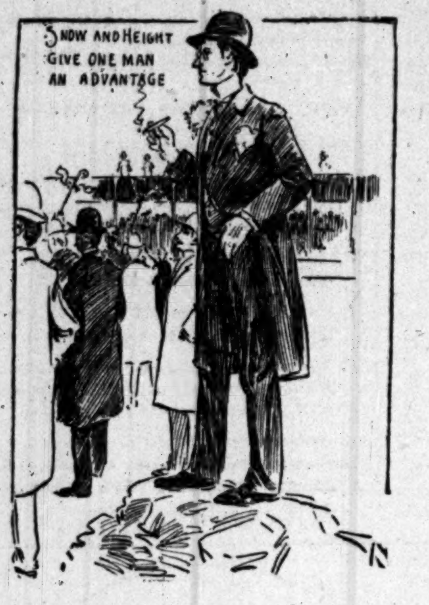
During the last ten minutes of play Chicago kept hammering the center, and if it could have had three minutes more it could have scored another touchdown, as it was making five yards nearly every down. Neither side tried end runs to any extent, and when it did the runners generally failed to gain.

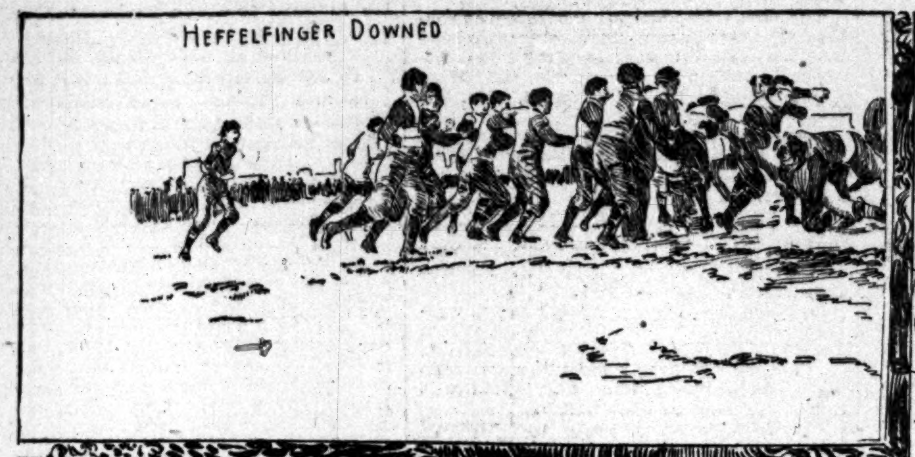
The Waters brothers are a clever pair of tackles, and both are workers from start to finish. Capt. Waters, who plays right tackle, attempted to open up holes for nearly all of Boston's runners and as nearly all the Boston plays were aimed at our left side our Captain dcided to send one of our right side to aid in defense. This could be done with safety, as, after removing one player from Chicago's right side, there were still two free men left—Hadden, end, and Van Doozer, half.

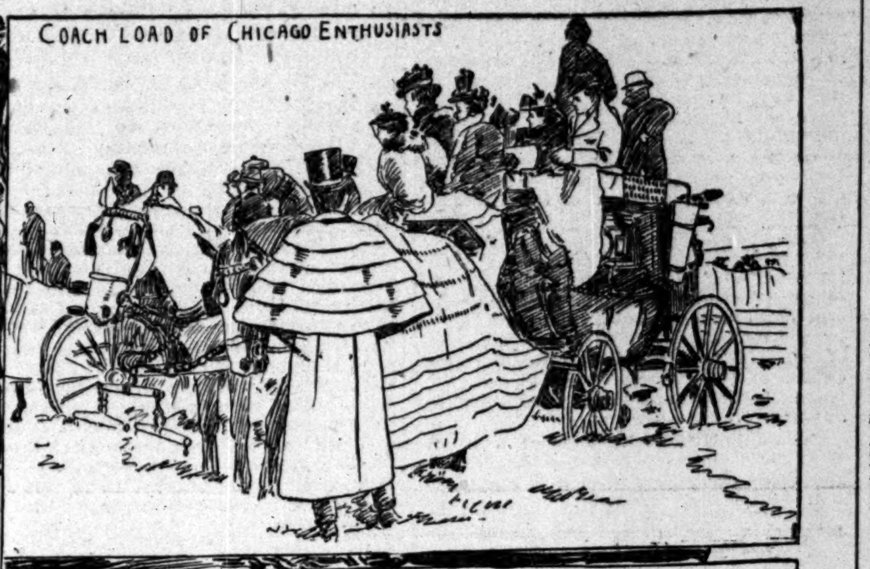
Boston had the wind in the first half and they utilized it better than Chicago did in the second half. Towards the end of the game, however, it was very risky to kick, as the ball could hardly be handled with safety. I know it was like grease, for I had the misfortune to fumble it just when we were on the way to a touchdown.

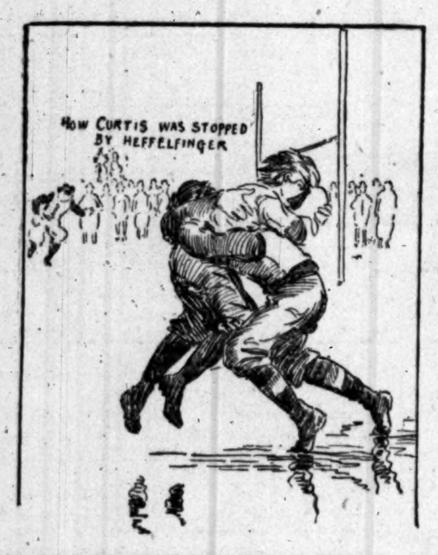
Boston played the better kicking game, while, on the whole, Chicago put up the better rushing game.

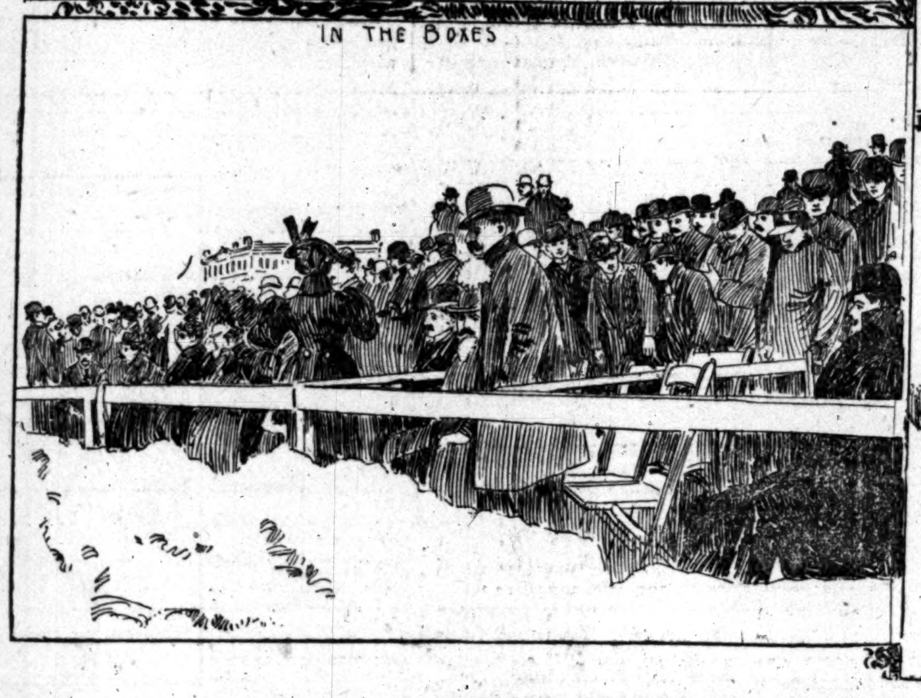
Van Doozer did yeoman service in obtaining the touchdown, and he was sent time and time again for good gains, nearly always making the necessary five yards

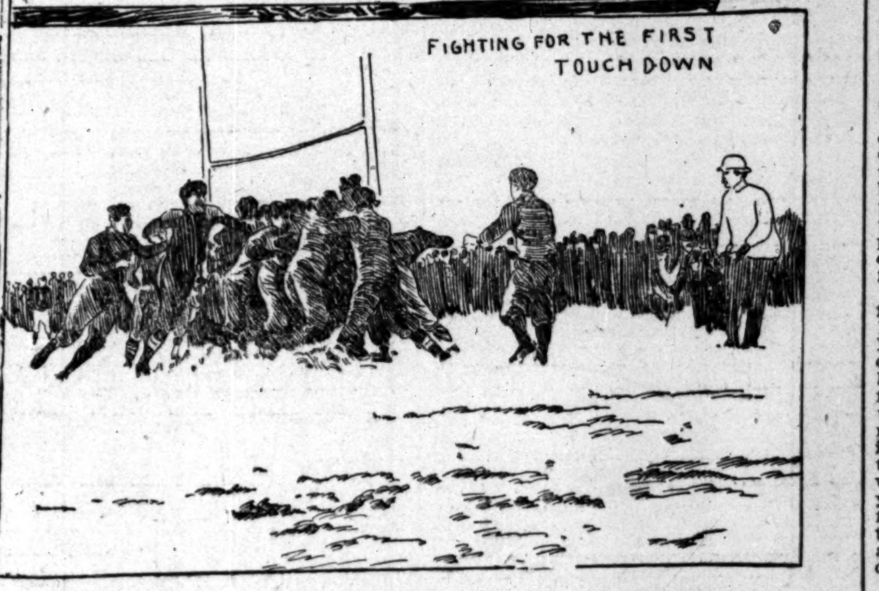

SNOW AND HEIGHT GIVE ONE MAN AN ADVANTAGE




COACH LOAD OF CHICAGO ENTHUSIASTS


HOW CURTIS WAS STOPPED BY HEFFELFINGER




FIGHTING FOR THE FIRST TOUCH DOWN

THE C A A MASCOT

WHERE'S THE BALL?

SNAP SHOTS TAKEN AT THE CHICAGO-BOSTON FOOTBALL MATCH.

Boston's half, Anthony, was also a good one, and he was a very hard man to down. If it had not been for his rushing Boston could have done absolutely nothing, especially on the wet field which they had to play upon.

Brown and Richards both did fine center bucking, and both were able to make good ground for their side.

Bert Waters tried plunging from back of the Boston line without much success, as he was, in my judgment, sent against the strongest part of the Chicago line. Chicago had more runners who could be relied upon for gains, and Chicago should have won the game. But unfortunately the men did not get together and work early enough in the game.

I wish we could have played until one more touchdown had been obtained by either Boston or Chicago, as I hated to see the game a tie. Both should have kicked goals from the touchdowns, as each time the ball was nearly in front of the goal posts. Goal kicking has degenerated all over the country this year, as you hear of more goals missed than kicked.

The game was nearly free from slugging tactics, which pleasd me, as I think you can defeat your opponents easier and in a more gentlemanly manner by straight football than in any other way.

W. W. HEFFELFINGER.

ANALYSIS OF THE GAME.

The result of today's game was as satisfactory to all concerned as the result of such a contest could possibly be. The Chicago Athletic Association team did as well as its most enthusiastic admirers could wish, while the Boston Athletic Association boys, all the conditions considered, ought to be satisfied to break even.

The Boston team being much lighter in the line than Chicago, and depending much more upon team play, was unquestionably seriously handicapped by the bad condition of the field. When the teams came on the field it was covered by a sheet of crusty snow about an inch and a half thick, but before the game was half finished the sun had done such good—or bad—work that the field was converted into slush, and this of course made it next to impossible to play skillful football, and team play was out of the question. The game very naturally resolved itself into a line bucking game, in which almost all of the gains were made close to the center, and at this style of game the superior weight and strength of the Chicago line showed to advantage.

In the first half, when the footing was somewhat better, although at no time anything to brag about, the concerted action of the Boston Athletic club players made it look as though they would win by a comfortable score, but the Chicago men never weakened for a moment. Their play was steady and hard throughout, and at critical points they showed themselves "dead game." Their work improved steadily from the beginning, and had the last half been forty-five instead of thirty-five minutes they would undoubtedly have scored again.

Chicago's Individual Work.

There is no question as to the superiority of the Chicago men as individuals, and with as good team play as Boston's they could defeat any athletic club team in the country.

It must be remembered that the Chicago Athletic Association team, as it lined up today, was much stronger than in any other game this season. The strength gained by the addition of Heffelfinger, Van Doozer, and Richards is inestimable. They pulled the game out of the fire time and again.

The game was rather difficult to analyze. The Boston team made use of some pretty and effective formations, many of them De Land's inventions, while Chicago trusted to old-fashioned football, and in the second half it would have taken nothing less yielding than a stone wall to stop the fierce rushes and plunges of Heffelfinger and Van Doozer, while Thomas, Brown, and Richards were far from easy.

The Chicago line, taken altogether, was considerably stronger than Boston. The Chicago center—I mean the three men in the center—outplayed the Boston center in the second half, although up to that time it was pretty even. Russell kept Stevenson busy from beginning to end, but Stevenson got the better of him in the last half.

Thomas was too strong for Le Moyne, clearly outfinishing him. Le Moyne had to be led from the field before the end of the game. McCormick and Wilson came out about even, McCormick being a little heavier and more aggressive, while Wilson was a bit craftier.

Boston was particularly strong in tackles. Bert Waters, at left tackle, is as good a player as ever put on a shoe, and his brother Dick—Captain and right tackle—is almost his equal. Bert Waters has played both guard and tackle on the Harvard 'Varsity team, and he was the first choice of Caspar Whitney for the All-America team in both positions. The struggle today between him and Heffelfinger was a sight for the gods. The people who saw the game may have the satisfaction of knowing that no one has ever seen two greater players pitted against each other.

Thompson did remarkably well against so good a player as Dick Waters. To come anywhere near holding one's own against such a man is honor enough for one day. The Boston ends outclassed Chicago's, although Huddelson played a good game, and excuses must be made for Slater, as heretofore he has been playing behind the line. The backs on both teams did excellent work.

Van Doozer, I think, carried off the honors. He carried the ball more than forty yards in eight consecutive rushes. I have never seen nor heard of a game in which one man was called upon so many times in succession. There seemed to be no limit to his endurance nor to his willingness. The work of every man on the Chicago team during those eight plunges of Van Doozer's cannot be given too much praise. The line men worked like demons. It was a splendid exhibition of "sand."

Game Free from Slugging.

If one is to judge from today's game the Chicago Athletic Association eleven has been much maligned. The game was free from slugging and unnecessary roughness. In the entire game I saw not noe bit of dirty work, although in the second half there was a good deal of "holding," and if a man is inclined to do any punching "holding" will usually bring it out. I am sure the players on the Chicago Athletic Association team are as clean a lot of fellows as any I ever saw.

Whenever there is unnecessary roughness in a football game one may be sure it is the fault of the umpire and not of the players, as nearly every one seems to think. The Boston men had been playing a first-class game all the year, having lost not one game. They have played tie games against Crescent, Harvard, and Yale. Pennsylvania weakened at the last moment and refused to play them. They have had as good training and as thorough coaching as any of the Eastern college teams. They have proved that there is no better team on earth, and today Chicago Athletic Association team played them a tie game. Need anything more be said?

HERBERT ALWARD.

STORY OF THE CAPTAIN.

It is rather a difficult matter to state just what one man does or will do during a game. He naturally receives his instructions as to one or two particular men on the opposing side he is to look after, but plays unlooked for are liable to crop up at any moment, which causes a player to shift for himself, as it were.

My particular part in today's game was to look after Russell, and I am forced to admit that I found him rather easy, as I considered him a little weak. The man that gave us the most trouble was Anthony, the left half back, who was into all the plays, and I must say that had it not been for him we would have scored a touchdown every time we got the ball. We found their center rather weak, bucked it, but we were invariably blocked by Anthony, whom I consider the best man in the country behind center.

In team work the Bostons outplayed us. This, of course, was because they have been playing together all season, while Richards and Van Doozer had indulged in but two short practice games and Heffelfinger, who arrived from the East this morning, had but five minutes' instructions as to our signals.

Individual Play Good.

In individual work we outplayed them two to one, and but for the palpable mistakes of Referee Peters we could not have lost the game. Unfortunately for us these mistakes were made at a time when they cut an important figure—that is, when a touchdown for us or for the Bostons was imminent. For instance, in the latter part of the first half and when the Bostons were right on top of our goal line they fumbled the ball. The usual mix-up followed, and when we loosened up, as it were, Huddelson had the ball. I of course took it, but before I had time to put it into play Peters stepped up and said the ball belonged to the Bostons. This naturally led to an argument, but I nor the rest of the boys could say nothing to convince Peters he was wrong. With a touchdown but two yards away they bucked the center and scored. In nine cases out of ten a decision of that kind, especially when the other side had scored, would demoralize a team, but it simply made us more eager for play. After the first half we talked the situation over in the dressing-room and concluded that we would have to change our tactics and of course prevent them from breaking through our left end, as they had been doing. With that precaution and the fact that their center was weak uppermost in our minds we began the second half to do or die.

Weak in Team Work.

As I stated before, we were weak in team work, so depended on individual work. I took special pains to block Russell, Heffelfinger, who had changed his position from right to left end, our weak spot, with an understanding that he was to break a hole into center and nail Anthony if necessary, thus giving Thomas, followed by Van Doozer, with the ball, an opening.

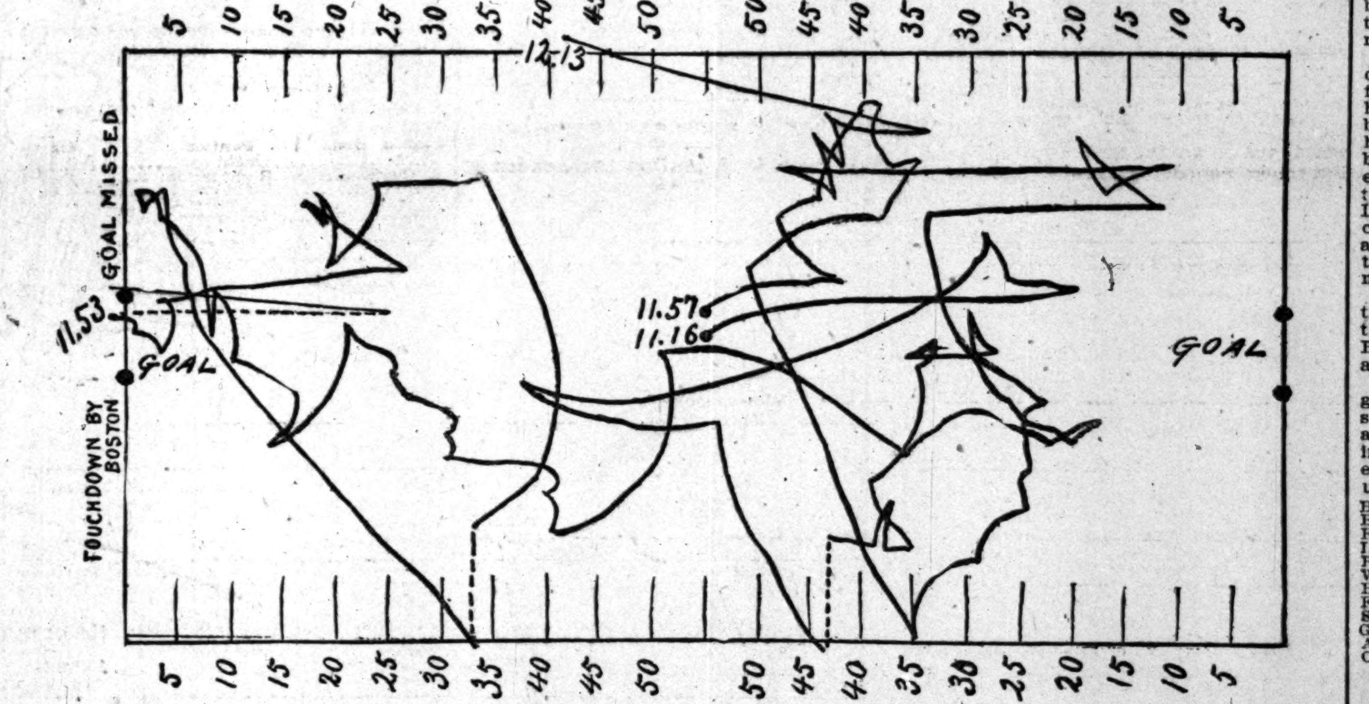
These tactics worked like a charm, and when once we got the ball it was all over but the shouting, which, of course, followed as soon as we forced Brown over their line. The latter's chance to kick goal was excellent, but the wet and slippery condition of the ball made what appeared like a certainty an uncertainty. We looked like winners all over after that. We were stronger, had found their weak spots, and, although but about ten minutes left to play, figured that we would break through their center, with an occasional shift to one of their ends, for another touchdown, but another mistake on Peters' part at a time when everything appeared rosy blocked us.

The game, on the whole, I will confess was one of the cleanest I ever took part in, and with the exception of a few harmless scrimmages was devoid of any brutality.

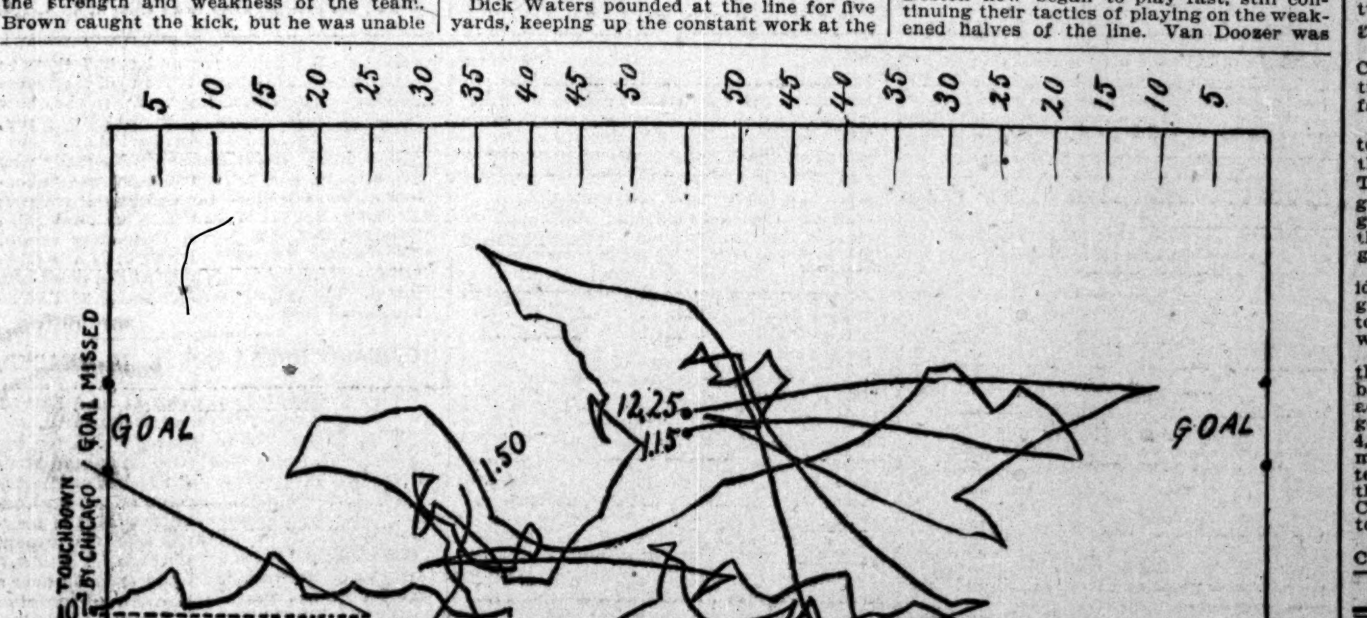
ARCHIE STEVENSON,
Center and Captain C. A. A. Football Team.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Each Captain was anxious at the start of the game to know what plan of aggression would be adopted and acordingly the play at first was in the nature of a skirmish before a decisive engagement. Capt. Stevenson, having won the choice, took the ball and Richards kicked off to the 20-yard line. The kick was a poor one, the ball scarcely rising from the ground and bounding along to Smith, who was downed before he had a chance to return the ball for any gain. The Boston line was held firm and the Boston men decided it would be wisest to kick and give the Chicago men the ball and estimate the strength and weakness of the team. Brown caught the kick, but he was unable to advance the ball for any gain, and then the Chicago Captain signaled for Thomas to take the ball and try going through between right guard and tackle. A way was made through the line which enabled him to gain five yards. Richards was then tried, but he was immediately tackled. Van Doozer was tried between tackle and end and made a short gain. Again Richards was called, but a slow pass gave Bert Waters time to break through and tackle him behind the line, and the ball went over on downs. This preliminary play had settled the plan of action. Boston played the left half of the Chicago line and the Chicago team directed its forces against the center and right half of the Boston line. The men were brought back and sent through the tackle and guard and between tackle and end, and these openings were good for most of the gains during the rest of the game.



WHERE THE BALL TRAVELED—FIRST HALF.



WHERE THE BALL TRAVELED—SECOND HALF.

Boston Sizes One Feature.

Boston at once settled another point in its game. Gonterman had been depended upon to make end runs, as he was the speedy man of the team, so he was given the ball and the signal for a run around right end was given. Gonterman lost five yards in the attempt and the Boston Captain saw end runs would be out of the question on the slippery field. Unable to make the required five yards because of the loss of ground by Gonterman a kick was called for and the Boston backs dropped back to protect it, but a poor throw to Curtis was muffed and the ball rolled out, Thompson capturing it.

As the line seemed to be the only available place of attack Ben Thomas was sent at right end, but was downed behind the line. Brown was sent right through the center as the strength of the Chicago team was McCormick, Stevenson, and Heffelfinger, who opened the way. Brown made two yards and Thompson went through an opening made through left tackle and guard for a short gain. This method of playing directly at the line was continued effectively, Richards going through Le Moyne and Thomas, making an opening between Le Moyne and Russell, through which Van Doozer plunged, but was stopped by the backs of the Boston team.

As the center seemed to hold well again right end was tried by Richards, whose interference was broken up and no gain was made. Thomas again started the play against the vulnerable center, being called back by the signal, but slipped in starting in the snow and fell, Bert Waters breaking through and falling on him. This inability to gain gave Boston the ball and again the concentration of forces on the left wing of the line commenced.

Anthony Is Played Hard.

Anthony was tried for his heavy weight counted on the slippery ground and the Boston men played him hard. He made 8 yards through left tackle again and went through the same place again for a small gain. Curtis found a big hole which the center had made in the line for him and dodging among the players made eight yards. Thomas brought him down.

Dick Waters pounded at the line for five yards, keeping up the constant work at the weak end, and Gonterman tried left end for no gain. Again Anthony was called upon to make the necessary gain to hold the ball and went right over Thompson for five yards.

Again he was tried, but Thomas got him without a material gain. The tactics were continued with gains of from five to two yards, Hudelson finally tackling Anthony for a loss of two yards. Then Curtis broke through the line between guard and tackle and carried the ball to the five yard line. Again Anthony was thrown against the line and the line men had an opening ready for him, which landed the ball on the three yard line.

The Chicago line began to play a strong aggressive game and the Boston men on the next scrimmage were forced back. In this down the nearest thing to a slugging match occurred. A Chicago player got the ball in the mix-up, and Bert Waters fell on him and endeavored to take the ball, but Thompson, seeing the scheme, jerked Waters away, and then Curtis interfered and a scuffle ensued. The referee gave the Boston team the ball on the decision that it was downed by a Boston man and had been taken from him after it was downed.

Chicago Forces the Line.

Chicago again forced the opposing line back on the next scrimmage and took the ball on downs. Chicago men were sent against the right wing of the line again. Brown, Thomas, and Richards were each tried for short gains through holes made in the line, and then, rather than risk the chance of losing the ball so close to the goal, Richards was signaled to kick, and sent the ball down the field twenty-five yards to Curtis.

No gain was made on the next scrimmage and Curtis then took the ball and made one of the best runs of the game. He went around Slater's end and down the field, protected by good interference, led by Bert Waters, for twenty-five yards.

After the next down Boston got ten yards on offside play and in the next scrimmage Russell was knocked out for a few minutes and the team surgeons held a short consultation and put him on his feet in a moment. Anthony's weight was again plunged between the end and tackle, but Van Doozer tackled him before he had gained more than three yards. The right end was tried, but held hard and Chicago took the ball on downs. The Boston line played hard and Chicago was unable to advance the ball the five yards necessary to hold it and a kick was called for.

Brown's kick was interfered with and the ball rolled out and Russell, breaking through, fell on it. The ball by this time was close to Chicago's goal and the next down took it to the five-yard line. The second down placed it at the one-yard mark, and then Anthony was sent over for the first touchdown. Russell failed in an attempt to kick an easy goal, although the ball was wet and slippery, making any degree of accuracy in kicking difficult.

Richards kicked off, and Bert Waters, reaching up, blocked the kick, which was a low one, with his hand. The ball rolled back and Richards fell on it. Chicago and Boston now began to play fast, still continuing their tactics of playing on the weakened halves of the line. Van Doozer was signaled to take the ball and the guards were unable to make an opening for him to gain more than a yard. Right end was tried again, with Thompson, but the experiment failed again, the right standing firm, and again the ball went over for inability to gain through the right wing of the line.

Chicago soon took the ball again on holding on the line, and Slater made one of his characteristic runs. He managed to break away from the line, and running around right end made a run of fifteen yards down the west side lines.

After trying the center and tackles for short gains the ball again went over for holding. Gonterman was given the ball to see if he could manage to make an end run, but the attempt proved futile, as he could make but three yards and then a kick was called for, as Chicago was holding the line hard and seemed to be improving in team work. Curtis again failed to catch the ball as it was tossed to him, the quarter back being interfered with while passing the ball.

After the ball had rolled to the ten-yard line, with Curtis hot after it, Van Doozer made a spurt and downed Curtis with it. Curtis was forced to kick rather than trust the ball in such dangerous proximity to the goal, and Richards muffed the kick and Boston got the ball near the center of the field. Boston kicked, the ball rolling out of bounds, and Richards plunged into the snow outside of the side line and fell on it. Time was called with the ball on the 40-yard line.

Pick Out the Weak Spots.

During the intermission the Chicago team held a consultation in regard to its weak position, and when the teams lined up again Heffelfinger played over behind the left guard and tackle and strengthened the weak side.

Russell kicked off, the ball rolling over the goal line, and Russell was obliged to kick off again, Brown getting down under the ball. He fell as he started down the field with it, but Thompson fell on the ball and saved it for the side. Brown received the signal for a kick and Bert Waters broke through, but too late to block the kick, the ball going to the twenty-yard line, where Dick Waters fell on it. Chicago soon regained the ball on a decision for holding it in the line.

Heffelfinger now began and played the game for Chicago. He at first made no gain, being tackled before he got a start, but the next time he took the ball he made three yards between right guard and tackle, and again went through the line for a short gain. A fumble in passing the ball lost Chicago an advantage, Boston getting the ball. Curtis made another run around left end for fifteen yards and was tackled by Heffelfinger and Brown. Another fumble was made, this time by Boston, but Boston still kept the ball, but the Boston full back was forced to kick and Slater fell on the ball.

Heffelfinger went at left end, which had proved an easy point to break through, and carried three men on his back and made five yards. Richards was sent against the constant point of attack between center and guard, but Bert Waters got him. The Chicago Captain was forced to signal for a kick and Brown sent the oval 25 yards and it was kicked along the ground, being juggled by several players, but was finally given to Boston.

Heffelfinger Helps the Half.

The left half of the line was played for short gains, but Heffelfinger had strengthened it so that it was not so vulnerable a point. Billy Thompson was disabled for a short time, and a council of doctors soon restored him and he went into the game again.

The ball went over on downs on account of Boston's inability to advance and then Chicago sent Thomas at the left end and tackle. Boston recovered the ball on a fumble, but Heffelfinger stopped the attempts to gain through the line, and Chicago got the ball back on downs. The center was played hard for good gains and showed the effects of the continual battering to which it had been subjected.

Van Doozer then began his work, which finally resulted in a touchdown for Chicago. From near the center of the field Van Doozer carried the ball to the goal line in six downs. His gains were made through the line, the guards and tackles making openings for him repeatedly. The first time he made two yards and the next time eight. The next scrimmage he slipped in starting, making no gain, and then by gains of from two to four yards he worked the ball steadily toward the goal. Richards was tried for four yards more and Brown went through center for seven yards, landing the ball almost on the goal line. "Van" pushed it to the line and then Brown went over for the touchdown, making the score in 21:40.

Brown missed what looked like a sure goal and the hopes of the Chicago people took a sudden fall. The score standing 4 to 4, both teams went to work desperately to score another touchdown. Russell kicked off to Thomas, who was tackled by Bert Waters after making a gain of eight yards. Van Doozer made a short gain and then the best run of the day was made.

"Heff" Makes a Good Run.

Heffelfinger was given the ball and breaking through between guard and tackle made a run of forty yards with a clear field, but was overtaken and tackled by Gonterman after Curtis had been passed. Gonterman saved the game for his team. Although Heffelfinger might have been overtaken by others of the team, it is likely they would have been blocked off.

For a few minutes the ball was pushed down the field and then in a scrimmage the ball rolled out to the side quietly while the teams were down in a heap, but Slater missed here the opportunity of the game.

He happened to see the ball and made a dive for it, but he was not quick enough, for a Boston man saw it, too, and downed him before he had a chance to win. The ball was near the side line and a run would have been difficult under any circumstances, but it looked like an opportunity for an easy score. The tactics of playing against the weak places in the line were continued, Le Moyne giving way to Cuntz, having received a blow in the head in a scrimmage and being exhausted by the continual battering he had received by the opposing team massing its plays on that side.

Slater had just been given the ball when time was called, with the ball on Boston's thirty-five-yard line. The ball had been in Boston's territory nearly all the second half, as it had been in Chicago's in the first.

The Chicago team seemed to be getting together in the second half, and played a much stronger game than in the first. Heffelfinger and Van Doozer made the gains for the team in the second half, and it was due to their efforts that the score was made. The line-up:

Boston A. A.	Position.	Chicago A. A.
Butler	Right end	Huddelson
R. Waters	Right tackle	Heffelfinger
Lemoyne, Cuntz	Right guard	McCormick
Russell	Center	Stevenson
Wilson	Left guard	Thomas
B. Waters	Left tackle	Thompson
Fay	Left end	Slater
Smith	Quarter back	Aldrich
Gonterman	Right half back	Van Doozer
Anthony	Left half back	Richards
Curtis	Full back	Brown

Score—Boston, 4; Chicago, 4.
Place and date—C. A. A. Field, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Brown, Anthony.
Injured—Le Moyne [slightly].
Time—Thirty-five minute halves.
Referee, Peters [B. A. A.]; umpire, Sturgis [C. A. A.]; linesmen, Terrell and Beales.

HOW THE UMPIRE SAW IT.

It was an ideal day for football—from the knees up. The ground was in a very slippery, slushy state, which is always detrimental to fine runs and good kicking, the two most enjoyable features of a football game from a spectator's point of view.

The Boston team is lighter in weight than Chicago and on this account the wet condition of the grounds was a little in Chicago's favor.

In the first part of the game the superior team work of the Boston eleven resulted in their getting the best end of the argument. Their men moved quickly to all the signals given and their team held the ball well and gained enough by gradual working to retain the ball and score the first touchdown of the game.

Chicago's touchdown was scored more rapidly when they got at it. Their gains were greater, and it seemed impossible for Boston to stop them. Their rushes were of the whirlwind order.

Then comes a period in the game where things seemed about equally divided. The ball would change sides with no appreciable advance except in the one run of Heffelfinger, the best run of the day. The score, 4 to 4, shows how evenly the teams were matched. Boston has played longer as a team, and the precision of their work showed this. Individually they are no better than Chicago, and perhaps the latter even overtops them in one or two positions.

The punting of Boston was better than Chicago's, but the slippery condition of the

(Continued on third page.)

Nicotine Neutralized
CHEW AND SMOKE
MAIL POUCH
TOBACCO
No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS
DYSPEPTIC

THEY TIE A

BOSTON AND CHICA
CLUBS UNABLE

Hot and Extremely
Football Marked w
and Brilliant Work
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How the Plays We
by Those Who Too
and the Spectators
(Continued from s

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Athletic Associations are
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are a good thing for us.
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their respective teams b
SOLOMON

"HEFF" GIVES

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"We've got to win th
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more in this half I mis
noticed, I hope, that th
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When we get the ball
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without replying turne
the team and said:
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PEOPLE WHO

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Pick Out

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In the

Those in the boxes
Box 1. Mr. D. M. Bell,
Box 2. Miss Blaine, M
D. B. Sewell, Mr. H. Pot
Box 3. Mr. and Mrs. S
ler, Mr. Van Lew, Mr. H
Box 4. Miss Nation, M
Box 5. Miss Packham,
M. Packham.
Box 6. Mr. J. L. High,
bee, Mr. F. T. Haskell,
Box 7. Mrs. John P.
John P. Barrett Jr.
Box 8. Miss J. Briaks,
Box 9. Mr. H. W. Ch
Mr. Charles A. Weaver.
Box 10. Miss Mattocks
Thompson, Mr. M. Hoyn
Box 11. Miss Moorho
Flowers, Mr. Schuyler,
Box 12. Mr. J. R. Hoa
Box 13. Dr. and Mrs.
Mrs. George A. Gilm
Laws, Rochester, N. Y.
D. W. Sprague.
Box 14. Mr. and Mrs.
Edwin Jones.
Box 15. Miss Winifred
berger, Mr. Edward Fr
Mr. T. R. Lamb.
Box 16. Mr. H. Craw
ham, Mr. T. W. McGi
T. Chapman, Mr. Walk
Box 17. Miss Seltzer,
Mr. J. F. Kane, Mr. J.
Box 18. Mr. and Mrs
Harriett Page, Bay Ci
Whinney, Mr. J. F. Cu
Box 19. Mrs. Anthon
F. Woodward, Mr. and
Hoglin.
Box 20. Mr. and Mrs.
Samson, Miss Martha
Box 21. Mr. W. H. M
er, Mr. L. B. Kilbourn
B. Watson.
Box 22. Mr. C. B. Va
Box 23. Mr. W. H.
E. W. Copeland, Mr.
Box 24. Mr. E. L. H
Box 25. Dr. Mynheer
B. Lamb, Mr. Fiske,
Box 26. Mr. E. L. H
Box 27. Mr. and Mr
W. Marsh, Mr. T. Ben
Box 28. Mr. Wesley
ley, Mr. W. N. Gran
J. A. Gilmore.
Box 29. Mr. H. W. J
Moss, Miss Mary Mos
Box 31. Mr. Charle
Miss Brooks, Miss Ti
Mr. J. C. King.
Box 32. Mr. J. V. C
C. F. Spalding.
Box 33. Miss Kenda
R. Godman, Mr. E. G.
Box 34. Mr. and Mr
liams, Mr. and Mrs. F
Box 35. Mr. and Mr
Miss Arnold, Mr. H.
Ridgley.
Box 36. Mr. T. W.
Miss Buda Peck, Miss
Box 37. Miss Mary
Walsh, Dr. Baldwin,
Church.
Box 38. M. J. G.
Mr. Morris Cassard,
Box 39. Mr. C. W.
Miss Quincy, Miss Str
Box 41. Mr. Fred G
Mr. E. W. Miller, M
Campbell.
Box 42. Mr. L. M.
man.
Box 43. Mr. W. H.
Mr. Eugene McComa
Wirt Gassette.
Box 44. Mr. and
Wrenn, Mr. H. A. W
Box 45. Mr. and
John T. Revell, Mr. D
Box 46. Mr. Alfred C
Mr. and Mrs. John W
Box 47. Mr. O. Z. B

THEY TIE AT FOUR.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO ATHLETIC CLUBS UNABLE TO WIN.

Hot and Extremely Clever Game of Football Marked with Good Plays and Brilliant Work All Around Finally Results in a Tie—Details of How the Plays Were Made as Seen by Those Who Took Part, Experts, and the Spectators in General.

(Continued from second page.)

ball rendered good kicking almost impossible, which can readily be seen when neither side kicked their goal from the touchdown under conditions which on dry grounds would have been considered easy goals.

Regarding the game as an exhibition of football I can only say that I never had less trouble in hadling men than in this game, and never had men respond in better shape to the different warnings given them. The game was a clean, honest game of football, with very few if any of the objectionable feautres which have been heard of in some games and which we all trust have gone down into ancient history and which we feel absolutely sure the Boston and Chicago Athletic Associations are never going to dig up. We want Boston here every year. They are a good thing for us.

Too much credit cannot be given the Captains of the two elevens, Mr. Waters and Mr. Stevenson. They were greatly responsible for the cleanness of the play by their constant supervision and their good advice to their respective teams before the game.

SOLOMON STURGES, Umpire.

"HEFF" GIVES 'EM GINGER.

"Come, get around me, boys," said Heffelfinger in the dressing-room to the team after the first half.

"We've got to win this game, and we can do it hands down. They have made one touchdown, and if we don't make two or more in this half I miss my guess. You all noticed, I hope, that they made their gains by rushing through our left.. Now there is where we are weak, and that is the spot we have got to strengthen. When we go on the field again I will play toward the left, which I think will block their play in that quarter. When we get the ball let the quarter back toss it to Van Doozer. Then let him and Thomas follow me through the hole that I will make through the center, and we'll keep the ball from start to finish."

"They are pretty strong in the center," said a Chicago Athletic Association rooter to Heffelfinger, "and its a question whether you can break through."

The big ex-Yale player looked at the speaker with disgust for a moment, and without replying turned to the members of the team and said:

"Boys, those fellows in the other room," pointing to where the Bostons were holding a secret session, "are A1 in team work, but individually we outclass them, and if you follow my instructions we will clean them up sure. You boys may think they are hard to beat, but the first half convinces me that we are their superiors, and I want the man with the ball and those nearest to him to go through the holes I make for them."

Before he had time to say any more the teams were called on the field, the ten minutes' intermission having expired. Whether Heffelfinger really thought the Chicago's could win or whether he was only injecting ginger into them can not be told. At any rate Van Doozer went through the holes Heffelfinger said he would make, and tied the score.

PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE.

Women braved the snow drifts and staid the game through to the end. Those fortunate to have boxes had chairs to sit in. But the snow was so thick on the grand stand seats that everybody had to stand. A number of women took the precaution to bring foot rugs and these were comparatively comfortable. But the majority were kept busy stamping their feet up and down to keep from actual staganation. These conditions, however, failed to dampen the enthusiasm, and women shrieked and applauded on general principles, whether they understood the game or not. Nor did they turn away at sight of a man stretched on the ground after a knock-out blow. And while the women did not exactly turn thumbs down as in the Roman arena their faces manifested a curious interest in what they saw rather than the traditional chicken-heartedness.

Pick Out a Player.

It was a hobby with many to pick out some certain man and follow him through the plays with their sympathy and interest. The one singled out by many of the women was a small fellow with a mop of long yellow hair. Some man explained that he played right half back for the Bostons, but that information was unessential. Every woman dubbed him after her own particular style. With some it was "Pader," in recognition of his wonderful hair. Again it was "Titian," or "Lemon Hair," "Yellow Top." And every time that yellow hair went trailing in the slush or get trodden on, which was often, a throb went up from every woman heart.

For a long time it was a subject for argument as to whether he belonged to Chicago or Boston, but the stripes on the stockings were absent, and he finally had to be given over as a Bostonian.

Owing to the sharp wind wraps were kept on, and that was doubtless a source of regret. For many a natty bodice peeped out occasionally from beneath heavy wraps and fur trimmings. The proportion of women was small as compared with the crowd of men, but large considering the day and the dreadful accommodations for them.

In the Boxes.

Those in the boxes were:

Box 1. Mr. D. M. Bell, Mr. Walter S. Sharpe.
Box 2. Miss Blaine, Miss Nebeker, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sewell, Mr. H. Potwin.
Box 3. Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Crawford, Miss Schuyler, Mr. Van Lew, Mr. H. Towne, Mr. D. Blum.
Box 4. Miss Nation, Mr. A. S. Yount.
Box 5. Miss Packham, Miss Zoe Moore, Mr. H. M. Packham.
Box 6. Mr. J. L. High, Miss High, Miss Follansbee, Mr. F. T. Haskell, Mr. Young.
Box 7. Mrs. John P. Barrett, Miss Barrett, Mr. John P. Barrett Jr.
Box 8. Miss J. Briggs, Mr. R. S. Johnstone.
Box 9. Mr. H. W. Chase, Miss Eleanor Chase, Mr. Charles A. Weaver.
Box 10. Miss Mattocks, Mr. S. T. High, Mr. C. C. Thompson, Mr. M. Hoyne, Mr. K. Hinkle.
Box 11. Miss Moorhouse, Miss Merrick, Miss Flowers, Mr. Schuyler, and Mr. W. R. Moorhouse.
Box 12. Mr. J. R. Hoagland.
Box 13. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laws, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. D. A. Hughes, Mrs. D. W. Sprague.
Box 14. Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Fassett, Mr. G. Edwin Jones.
Box 15. Miss Winifred Quigley, Mr. W. B. Freiberger, Mr. Edward Freiberger, Mr. W. J. Feron, Mr. T. B. Lamb.
Box 16. Mr. H. Crawford Jr., Mr. S. Cunningham, Mr. T. W. McGill, Mr. John Drake, Mr. E. T. Chapman, Mr. Walker.
Box 17. Miss Seltzer, Miss Kane, Miss Cahill, Mr. J. F. Kane, Mr. J. P. Kane, Mr. T. J. Curtin.
Box 18. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bournique, Mrs. Harriett Page, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. W. F. McWhinney, Mr. J. F. Curtis.
Box 19. Mrs. Anthony Becker, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Grace, Mr. J. R. Hoglin.
Box 20. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lobdell, Miss Ruth Samson, Miss Martha Simpson, Mr. J. H. Jones.
Box 21. Mr. W. H. Matthews, Miss Carrie Meyer, Mr. L. B. Kilbourne, Mr. H. W. Hart, Mr. W. B. Watson.
Box 22. Mr. C. B. Vankirk, Mr. William Nugent.
Box 23. Mr. W. H. Lake, Mr. J. T. Beston, Mr. E. W. Copeland, Mr. F. R. Dressler.
Box 24. Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. H. Eddy.
Box 25. Dr. Mynheer, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. B. B. Lamb, Mr. Fiske, Mr. R. Lawler.
Box 26. Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Mr. M. H. Eddy.
Box 27. Mr. and Mrs. William Waller, Mr. H. W. Marsh, Mr. T. Benton Leiter.
Box 28. Mr. Wesley Austin, Mr. Edward Stanley, Mr. W. N. Grafius, Mr. Edward Baker, Mr. J. A. Gilmore.
Box 29. Mr. H. W. Jerrems, Miss Jerrems, Miss Moss, Miss Mary Moss.
Box 31. Mr. Charles H. Richardson, Boston; Miss Brooks, Miss Tiernan, Mr. L. D. Burrows, Mr. J. C. King.
Box 32. Mr. J. V. Clark, Mr. G. H. Harris, Mr. C. F. Spalding.
Box 33. Miss Kendal, Miss Tracey, Mr. James R. Godman, Mr. E. G. Church, Mr. E. S. Skillen.
Box 34. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Gage, Dr. J. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wentworth.
Box 35. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, Miss Arnold, Mr. H. W. Beauclerk, Mr. C. A. Ridgley.
Box 36. Mr. T. W. Perkins, Mr. N. S. Munn, Miss Buda Peck, Miss Arline Peck.
Box 37. Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Katherine Walsh, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. A. T. Cutler, Mr. E. V. Church.
Box 38. M. J. G. Steevra, Mr. L. K. Smith, Mr. Morris Cassard.
Box 39. Mr. C. W. Webber, Mr. J. M. Maris, Miss Quincy, Miss Street.
Box 41. Mr. Fred Gardner, Mr. Sydney Beech, Mr. E. W. Miller, Mr. Carl Schmidt, Mr. C. W. Campbell.
Box 42. Mr. L. M. Dillman, Mr. Louis C. Dillman.
Box 43. Mr. W. H. Lyford, Mr. H. B. Lyford, Mr. Eugene McComas, Mr. Dike McComas, Mr. Wirt Gassette.
Box 44. Mr. and Mrs. Everett Wrenn, Miss Wrenn, Mr. H. A. Wrenn.
Box 45. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Mr. John T. Revell, Mr. David Revell.
Box 46. Mr. Alfred C. Clark, wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. John Waltworth.
Box 47. Mr. O. Z. Bartlett, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. [illegible], Mr. B. G. Ellsworth, Mr. W. J. Fyffe.
Boxes 48 and 49. Mr. Henry T. Blair, Mr. W. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Myron Pierce, Mr. John Pierce, Mr. Walter H. Wilson.
Box 50. Mr. Henry W. Quan, Miss Quan.
Box 52. Mrs. H. S. Cornish, Mr. G. W. Harner, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Mr. J. K. McKinion.
Box 55. Miss Agnes Larson, Mr. A. P. Hendrickson.
Box 56. Mr. A. Johnson, Mrs. L. Burton, Mr. R. Burton, Mr. E. Renshaw.
Box 57. Mr. J. S. Gibbs, Mr. A. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. T. Harvey, Mr. N. E. Pavy, Mr. E. W. Gifford, Mr. J. M. Judson.

In the Coaches.

There was less than the usual number of coaching parties. Back of the boxes was the main crowd of spectators, forming a belt from one to three rods thick clear around the field. And back of this was an irregular boundary of all sorts of vehicles, from rattle-trap two-wheel cabs to stylish breaks and coaches drawn by four horses. Most of the vehicles were deserted by their occupants for the more advantageous seats in the boxes. Snow scraped from the field and piled behind the boxes made an elevated perch for the general crowd and served to shut off the view from the vehicles behind.

Some of the Coachers.

Among the coach parties were:

Coach and four—Mr. C. K. Wooster, Mr. Julian Rumsey, Mr. W. S. McCrea, Mr. E. McGuire, Mr. C. K. G. Billings.

Coach and four—Mr. E. Burton Smith, Miss Long, Miss Fair, Miss Leland, Miss Alling, Miss McClelland, Mr. J. B. Lacy, Mr. Alling Jr., Mr. W. Wright, Mr. H. Farnum, Mr. T. A. Shaw, Mr. Loring.

Break—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peacock Jr., Miss Presents, Mr. R. M. Stewart, Mr. E. J. Lehmann Jr.

Break—Mr. D. M. McLaughlin, Gen. M. D. Mardin, Mr. Harold Wakem, Mr. Ira K. Bowen, Mr. Ralph Winston, Mr. Fred McLaughlin.

Coach and four—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mrs. Ely, Miss Florence Clark, Miss Tewksberry, Miss Buel, Mr. Jarvis Hunt, Mr. Wooley, Mr. Wighan.

AND THEN THEY ATE.

"Well, we eat," said the Michigan men, as they filed into the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday afternoon after the game.

When they had left the hotel three hours before for the scene of conflict they had vowed they would go without their Thanksgiving dinner if they didn't win the game.

The men went first to the bath, and were then well rubbed down. They came out red and perspiring, but smiling and happy.

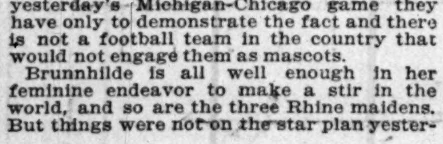
And then they sat down to the Thanksgiving dinner they had so well earned. The Wolverines had eaten nothing since the 1st of October but training fare, rare roast beef, eggs, and toast. But they didn't take any of those for dinner. Salads, oysters, turkey and cranberry sauce, ladies' fingers, ice cream, and plum pudding were piled high before them, and melted away like dew before a summer sun. And then the men all did something else they hadn't done for two months. Each took a cigar and began to smoke, and then looked as if they had reached the acme of perfect bliss. In the evening all went to see "A Trip to Chinatown."

After their conflict on the field the Boston and Chicago Athletic teams took carriages and were driven to the rooms of the Chicago Athletic Association. The athletic teams also broke training and they sat at the banquet table at the club-house from 3:30 to 6 p. m. Speeches of congratulation and felicitation were made by Capts. Waters and Stevenson, Managers Cornish and Graham, Heffelfinger, Bert Waters, Mr. Horn of the Allegheny Athletic club, and Mr. Peters of the Boston Athletic club. Everybody agreed that it was not only one of the best-played games but was also the cleanest and most gentlemanly game in which the players had ever participated. At 10 o'clock the Bostons returned to their quarters at the Lexington.

FOOTBALL HARMONICS.

An open-air performance of Shakspeare is nothing new. But one of "Die Ring des Nibelungen" is. And the latter has the advantage, for the weather is never too cold to blow horns. And if any German singers have better lungs than those on exhibition at yesterday's Michigan-Chicago game they have only to demonstrate the fact and there is not a football team in the country that would not engage them as mascots.

Brunnhilde is all well enough in her feminine endeavor to make a stir in the world, and so are the three Rhine maidens. But things were not on the star plan yesterday, it was ensemble or nothing. There were more Brunnhildes with well developed lungs than could ever be got into Walhalla, even with crowding. And as for Rhine sons as well as Rhine daughters, they were at a discount. To be sure they made their swan-like pantomime in the mud instead of the Rhine. But they gave an American version and patronized home products.

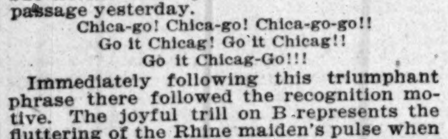

RECOGNITION MOTIVE.

The ensembles were not quite as smooth at the start as might have been desired, but when the true Wagnerian spirit got into things and people discovered every note in the scale but one was in use they appropriated that. And no Walkuren Ritt was ever more generous in pulling all the majors and minors, especially the minors, in out of the cold.

The third act of "Gotterdammerung," when the warriors in two-dollar fur rugs take the center of the stage and keep it, was but trivial to the performance of the same passage yesterday.

Chica-go! Chica-go! Chica-go-go!!
Go it Chicag! Go it Chicag!!
Go it Chicag-Go!!!

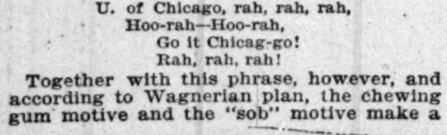
Immediately following this triumphant phrase there followed the recognition motive. The joyful trill on B represents the fluttering of the Rhine maiden's pulse when she recognizes the maroon and white of one of Hunding's retainers whom she has not seen since morning. The accompanying notes are taken by the chewing gum presto agitato.


TRIUMPHANT MOTIVE.

A second motive, labeled the triumph motive, succeeds this eloquent phrase. This announces the appearance of more of Hunding's warriors and the certainty of success. The brasses take up the motive followed by a second phrase, also given by the Sons of Hunding:

U. of Chicago, rah, rah, rah,
U. of Chicago, rah, rah, rah,
Hoo-rah—Hoo-rah,
Go it Chicag-go!
Rah, rah, rah!

Together with this phrase, however, and according to Wagnerian plan, the chewing gum motive and the "sob" motive make a combined appearance. The larger notes are sung by visiting maidens and form the "I told you so" motive. The effect of the two together makes one of those notable dissonances that Wagner gives people to take home with them.


"I TOLD YOU SO" MOTIVE.

There it develops into the "We do not speak as we pass by" motive. Abruptly and after a vorspiel of brasses that drowns the voices of chorus and principals there emerges the following phrase, not sung by the Sons of Hunding:

U. of M. Rah! rah!
U. of M. Rah! rah!
Roo Rah!
Roo Rah!
Michigan, Michigan,
Rah!! Rah!! Rah!!

Then it is that the "Gotterdammerung" motive, or Dusk of the Gods, is introduced. While this noble tremolando is tremolanding the following cheerful and spirited phrase is given out fortissimo. But not by the sons of Hunding, who had intended to sing it:

"GOTTERDAMMERUNG" MOTIVE.

Give 'em the ax, the ax, the ax,
Give 'em the ax, the ax, the ax,
Give 'em the ax, give 'em the ax,
Give 'em the ax, the ax—where?

Right in the neck, the neck, the neck,
Right in the neck, the neck, the neck,
Right in the neck, right in the neck,
Right in the neck, the neck—there!

WINS IT A SECOND TIME.

ILLINOIS AGAIN TAKES THE ROOSTER FROM LAKE VIEW.

Rival Cycling Club Football Teams Have a Battle Royal at the Northwest Ball Park—Illinois Wheelmen Victorious by 16 to 0, the Same Score by Which They Won Last Year—Over 2,000 Enthusiasts Cheer On the Struggling Kickers.

In the presence of 2,000 people the Illinois Cycling club yesterday for a second time captured the cycling championship of Chicago by defeating the Lake View wheelmen by 16 to 0, the score being exactly the same as a year ago.

For sixty minutes twenty-two husky warriors struggled through the snow, and at the farewell blow of the referee's whistle the crowd surged from the field with the rooster, horns, and colors in possession of the Illinois "rooters."

For such a cold day, and other large games being played in the city, the crowd was large. Seven coaching parties, with numerous other stylish turnouts, were in attendance. The miserable condition of the grounds made fast playing impossible. Nevertheless the Illinois club clearly demonstrated its superiority over its opponents both in individual and team work.

The game opened with a twenty-yard kick by Lucas, the ball being blocked by Knisely, who fumbled, and a Lake View man fell on it. After two attempts to buck the line F. Waidner skirted right end for a gain of ten yards. Ten more yards for an off-side play and Goshorn attempted a punt. The ball was blocked and Strong fell on it. With the ball in its possession Illinois fumbled on the first attempt to gain and the ball was Lake View's. The North-Siders, however, repeated the performance and Murphy gained five yards through center. Next followed short gains through the lines by Strong, Diener, Gross, and Kennedy. Murphy fumbled, but the ball went over again after three futile attempts to gain by Lake View. Short rushes by Murphy, Woods, Diener, Knisely, and Gross brought the pigskin to the five-yard line. "Snake" Woods was pushed over for the first touchdown. Murphy kicked a difficult goal.

Lucas again kicked off, but time was called with the ball on Lake View's forty-yard line.

The second half opened with a kick by Jackson to the twenty yard line. Waidner returned with a gain of eight yards. Two attempts to gain around right end lost seven yards for them, Waidner being tackled back of the line twice by Hager. The ball went over and Illinois gained eight yards on rushes by Murphy, Diener, and Hager, when they were held for downs on the forty-five yard line.

Two unsuccessful bucks and Goshorn punted thirty yards, Murphy returning seven yards. Rushes by Hager, Kennedy, and Murphy brought the ball to the eight yard line, Hager bucking the remaining distance for a touchdown. No goal.

Lucas kicked off, Hager catching and returning it five yards. Numerous rushes by Murphy, Diener, Hager, and Strong landed the oval on the eight yard mark. By a magnificent tackle rush Diener took the ball over and Murphy kicked a difficult goal. Score, 16 to 0.

Before the game began the members of the Illinois club presented their coach, Mr. William Malley, with a handsome gold watch. The line-up:

Illinois C. C.	Position.	Lake View C. C.
Strong	Right end	McElloy, Berg
Knisely, Essig	Right tackle	Stevenson
Jackson	Right guard	Rawley
Richardson	Center	Walker
Fergus, Waugh	Left guard	Parsons
Kennedy	Left tackle	Daly
Wood	Left end	Guhl
Smith	Quarter back	Lucas
Diener	Right half back	L. H. Waidner
Hager, Gross	Left half back	F. Waidner
Murphy [Capt.]	Full back	Goshorn

Score—Illinoi C. C., 16; Lake View C. C., 0.
Place and date—Northwest City League Ball Park, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Wood, Hager, Diener.
Goals—Murphy [2].
Injured—McElloy.
Time by halves—30 minutes.
Referee, Chisholm, I. C. C.; umpire, Burnstein, L. V. C. C.; linesman, Underwood.

AUSTIN WINS FROM NORTHWESTERN

Score Is 6 to 0 Against the Academy Team.

In a foot and a half of snow Austin defeated Northwestern University Academy yesterday by a score of 6 to 0.

Northwestern won the toss and took the ball. Austin chose the west goal. Truthuey kicked off. McFarland got the ball and carried it back two yards. On the first line-up Whitehead was given the ball, made a sensational run of ninety yards around left end, and scored a touchdown in forty-five seconds. Bennett kicked goal.

Truthuey kicked off for Northwestern the second time. Southern caught the ball, making five yards. Reiterman carried the ball three yards farther. Whitehead was again given the ball and started on another run around left end, but was beautifully tackled by Hensel after a gain of ten yards.

Austin failed to gain the next three downs and Northwestern took the ball. Snyder went through center, gaining two yards, and Truthuey did the same, making six yards. On the next play Orchard fumbled, but regained the ball. Andrews gained three yards through center and Truthuey one yard around right end. Andrews went through center for another gain of two yards. On the third down Decker broke through and tackled Andrews behind the line, securing the ball. Bennett went through left tackle two yards. Whitehead punted to the center of the field. Truthuey made fifteen yards through left tackle and was downed by Price.

Northwestern here made a foul, the half back starting before the ball was passed, the quarter back passing the ball forward to him. After considerable controversy, which nearly ended in a fight, the referee allowed the play. Northwestern took advantage of this decision to repeat the play several times in the course of the game.

Northwestern failed to gain in the next three downs. Austin was bucking the line for small gains when time for the half was called with the ball on their twenty-yard line.

In the second half Bennett kicked off, Andrews carrying the ball back twenty yards. He was given the ball again, gained three yards, and was downed by Hecox. From this on no heavy gains were made by either team, the ball continually changing sides on downs.

Just before time was called Bennett made a run of thirty yards around right end and was downed by Andrews. Time was called with the ball on Northwestern's twenty-five yard line.

The features of the game were the tackling of Price and Hecox and the all-round playing of Andrews and Bennett. The line-up:

Austin.	Position.	Northwestern.
Hecox	Right end	Hensel
Decker	Right tackle	Seltzer
Muther	Right guard	Nicholson
Claflin	Center	Williams
Amerson	Left guard	Monroe
McFarland	Left tackle	Prentiss
Southern	Left end	Spaulding
Price	Quarter back	Orchard
Whitehead	Right half back	Andrews
Reiterman	Left half back	Truthuey
Bennett	Full back	Snyder

Place and date—Austin, Ill., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdown—Whitehead.
Goal kicked—Bennett.
Time—Two fifteen minute halves.
Referee, Brown; umpire, Davis; linesmen, Powell and Patrick.

IROQUOIS CYCLISTS TAKE A GAME.

Defeat the Lake View Athletic Club by the Score of 8 to 0.

The Iroquois Cycling club defeated the Lake View Athletic club football team at St. George Athletic Field yesterday afternoon, 8 to 0. The line-up:

Iroquois C. C.	Position.	Lake View A. C.
Adlate	Right end	Young
Smithers	Right tackle	Swanson
Brookman	Right guard	Myers
Young	Center	Bickner
Walters	Left guard	Peters
Andrews	Left tackle	Rosenberg
Plotky	Left end	Hoinck
Smith	Quarter back	Johnson
Sheffistien	Right half back	Mattison
Pagen	Left half back	Young [Capt.]
Addison [Capt.]	Full back	Maskers

Score—Iroquois, 8; Lake View, 0.
Place and date—St. George Athletic Field, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Maskers, Young.
Injured—Young, Iroquois Cycling club.
Timer—Clark Van Benthuysen.
Referee—Porter, L. V. H. S. Umpire—Adler. Linesmen—Wheeler and Wilson.

MARSHALL FIELD LOSES ITS GAME.

Doesn't Get a Chance to Score on the St. Charles Eleven.

St. Charles defeated the Marshall Field eleven yesterday at St. Charles by 28 to 0. Marshall Field kicked off and Dailey caught the ball. St. Charles then bucked the Chicago line for thirty yards, then Smith broke the line and made a touchdown for St. Charles.

Marshall Field kicked off. The ball was caught by Dykeman and worked down to within five yards of the Marshall Field goal and lost on downs. A safety made by St. Charles. Then Smith went around right end for a touchdown. St. Charles, 10; Marshall Field, 0.

Knight caught third kick-off and Buck went around the left end fully forty yards, and center was rushed for a touchdown, which was made by Knight. St. Charles, 16; Marshall Field, 0.

In the second half St. Charles rushed the center for a touchdown by Smith and goal was kicked. Score, 22 to 0. Another touchdown was made by Buck and goal kicked. The line-up:

St. Charles.	Position.	Marshall Field.
McCloud	Right end	Smith
Mitchell	Right tackle	Toll
Burr	Right guard	Johnson
Dailey	Center	Whiteman
Powers	Left guard	Grisner
Mateson	Left tackle	Baird
Peckham	Left end	Waldron
Dykeman	Quarter back	Smith
Bucks	Right half back	Burton
Smith	Left half back	Taylor
Knight	Full back	Gritzner

RAVENSWOOD AND PALATINE TIED.

Snow and Lack of Momentum Make a Score of 0 to 0.

Ravenswood and Palatine played a tie game yesterday at Palatine. Neither side could get enough momentum into its mass plays to push the ball over the line, and the snow on the gridiron prevented end runs. Each team seemed to be depending on offensive play to win.

In the first half, after Shira kicked off for Ravenswood, the ball was fumbled by B. Smith and subsequently lost on downs. Smyser made good plays for Palatine, and Ogden was a worker for the suburb on the north. The ball was on Palatine's thirty-five yard line when time was called in the first half.

In the second half Palatine went into the game with arms, heads, and legs, and the result was rather disastrous to the Ravenswood guards and tackles. At this juncture Bert Sutherland was carried from the field, and after a short lull the trouble began with more vigor than before. The pigskin seemed bound to get over the Ravenswood line, and was within twenty yards of it when time was called with the score 0 to 0. The line-up:

Palatine.	Position.	Ravenswood
Rae	Right end	Ogden
Williams	Right tackle	Cozzens
Fink, Putnam	Right guard	Ahlswede
Stroker	Center	Eager
Englekring, Munder	Left guard	Canfield
Dahms	Left tackle	Conger
Sutherland	Left end	Todd
Bissell	Quarter back	Culver
A. Smith	Right half back	Shewey
Smyser	Left half back	Wrixon
B. Smith	Full back	Shira

Score—Palatine, 0; Ravenswood, 0.
Place and date—Palatine, Ill., Nov. 28, 1895.
Referee, Culver; umpire, Filbert; linesmen, Butts and Mather.

GAME OF HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL.

Team of 1894 Defeats the Eleven of the Present Year.

The team of 1894, Hyde Park High School, defeated 1895 in a close and well played game at Marshall Field yesterday afternoon. The team work of the 1895 boys was superior, but they were out-weighed by fifteen pounds average by their opponents. The defensive work of Jackson, Clinnin, and Bogle was excellent, as was the offensive playing of Ford and Steele. The line-up follows:

H. P. H. S., '94.	Position.	H. P. H. S., '95.
Spohn	Right end	Steele
Dyas	Right tackle	Miller
Sheapard	Right guard	R. Hamill
E. Hamill	Center	Hopkins
Jackson	Left guard	Knickerbocker
Clinnin	Left tackle	Higley
Bogle	Left end	Linden
Ray	Quarter back	L. Campbell
F. Campbell	Right half back	Ford
Noyes	Left half back	Boice
Hoyle	Full back	Gould

Score—Hyde Park, '94, 14; Hyde Park, '95, 8.
Place and date—Marshall Field, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Linden, Hoyle, Campbell, Ford, Noyes.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Hoyle [2].
Time—Twenty-five minute halves.
Referee—Pike; umpire, Gilbert; linesmen, Purdy and Peele.

TIGERS BEAT ENGLISH SCHOOL BOYS.

Douglas Park Game Results in a Score of 6 to 0.

The Chicago English School was defeated by the Tigers at Douglas Park yesterday morning, 6 to 0. Neither side could gain much ground by line or end plays, and the Tigers won by the punting of Knackstedt. The line-up:

English High.	Position.	Tigers.
Fitch	Right end	Pritchard
A. Clark	Right tackle	Carroll
Tibbets	Right guard	Lattmann
Weidling	Center	Davenport
Miller	Left guard	Newhall
Kurtz	Left tackle	French
McAllister	Left end	Elzner
Boley	Quarter back	Vernon
McEvoy	Right half back	Murphy
Sullivan	Left half back	Knackstedt
Van Gilder	Full back	F. Clark

Score—Tigers, 6; English High, 0.
Place and date—Douglas Park, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdown—Knackstedt.
Goal kicked on touchdown—Knackstedt.
Time—25-minutes halves.
Referee, MacGill; umpire, Davenport; linesmen, Eldredge and Morgan.

Neither Team Scores.

The game between the John Marshall High School and the Lions football teams at Garfield Park resulted in a tie, both teams failing to score in twenty-minute halves. The line-up:

John Marshalls.	Positions.	Lions.
Reynolds	Right end	Bisbee
Richardson	Right tackle	Substitute
Lucas	Right guard	C. Belke
Westbrook	Center	Gillette
Low	Left guard	Trimmer
Van Dershire	Left tackle	F. Belke
Burke	Left end	Robertson
Walker	Right half	King
Gross [Capt.]	Left half	N. Walker
Gray	Full back	Payne [Capt.]
Substitute	Quarter back	Joannes

MICHIGAN DENIES PROFESSIONALISM

Treasurer Hughes of the Athletic Association Contradicts Whitney.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Ward W. Hughes of Chicago, Treasurer of the University of Michigan Athletic Association, said yesterday in regard to Caspar W. Whitney's charges of professionalism at Michigan:

"All the money of our Athletic Association passes through my hands, and I desire to state most positively none of it goes to any players. Furthermore, my accounts are audited item by tiem by a committee of graduates and professors who could readily detect any such expenditures and, at least, any such wholesale buying of men as Mr. Whitney pretends to have discovered. My books are open to all, and I invite inspection. We can account honestly for every cent received for athletics."

A letter received by Trainer Fitzpatrick from a Harvard man connected with athletics there says Michigan put up twice as strong a game against Harvard as did Pennsylvania last Saturday. It goes on further to say: "Down here we all think that with a punter equal to the best in the East Michigan would be the strongest team in the country."

STANFORD-BERKELEY TEAMS TIE.

Ransome, University of California, the Hero of the Day.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28.—Ten thousand people sat in the rain today and watched Stanford and University of California play another tie game, 6 to 6. Stanford scored a touchdown and a goal during the first fifteen minutes' play, and Berkeley only succeeded in scoring during the last ten minutes.

Ransome of Berkeley was the hero of the day and saved the honor of his team. He made two marvelous runs, one of forty and the other of fifty yards, and his kicking was phenomenal. He played full back and probably punted the ball fifty times during the game. Not once was there a slip or a miss on his part, but every time the ball sailed down the field well toward the Stanford goal. At the conclusion of the game Ransome was carried around the field on the shoulders of his enthusiastic admirers.

Berkeley probably played the better game, but was unfortunate. Twice with the ball only five yards from Stanford's goal it was fumbled and opportunities to score were lost. Stanford was coached by Walter Camp and University of California by Butterworth, Yale's great player.

MISSOURI DEFEATS THE KANSANS.

Rival State Universities Have Great Struggle at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 28.—Missouri State University today defeated Kansas University, 10 to 6. The game at the end of the first half stood 6 to 6. It was the fifth annual game of the association played here, and in point of enthusiasm and merit outclassed all others. Both teams were well trained and put up a masterful game.

Will Be Dartmouth's Captain.

Hanover, N. H., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Walter H. McCornack, a graduate of the Englewood High School, was today elected Captain of the Dartmouth football eleven for next year.

QUAKERS DOWN CORNELL

VICTORY GIVES PENNSYLVANIANS A CLEAN SEASON'S SCORE.

Game Stands 46 to 2 at the Close—Brooke Plays Great Football, but His Fumble Gives the Ithaca Eleven Safety—Both Teams Introduce New Work Successfully—New-Yorkers Try to Buck Enemy's Center, but Are Too Light.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania lowered Cornell's colors today after a good battle by 46 to 2. This contest ended the triumphal march of the Quaker boys, who have gone through the season and have a clean score at the close. Of course, everybody regrets they cannot be brought face to face with Yale, so as to determine the question of which is the better.

Cornell came here full of vim and determined to do something. But the visitors from Ithaca were painly outclassed. Their scheme was to buck Pennsylvania's center, and in this they were partially successful in the first few trials, but it was clearly demonstrated the men were too light and they soon abandoned that work. Cornell showed a new trick in having the quarter back, Wyckoff, kick the ball. This was successful and always gave the visitors ten or fifteen yards. The only points scored were the result of Brooke's fumble, which made Cornell's safety and they got a solitary two. The honors went to Beecham and Wyckoff.

Now, as to Pennsylvania, its friends claim this was a great victory, and point to Princeton and Cornell, with the score of 6 to 0 against Cornell, and Harvard's 25 to Cornell's 0.

Pennsylvania's play was arond the ends and by kicks. The interference was also fine. For the Quakers, Brooke punted well and kicked two goals, one from the thirty-five yard line. Gelbert and Minds shared the honors with him. Minds made the longest run of the game, but the touchdown did not count because Gelbert slugged the Cornell interferer and paralyzed him.

Details of the Game.

Cornell started the game with a kick-off. An exchange of punts ended in Richie fumbling a return from Brooke, Gelbert securing the ball for Pennsylvania. A series of steady gains through Cornell's line scored the first touchdown half a minute later. Minds, Dickson, Wharton, and Brooke made short rushes, and Williams used the quarter back kick, sending the ball over the line, where Minds fell upon it. Brooke kicked a pretty goal.

On resuming play Pennsylvania began again to press Cornell hard. Brooke returned the kick-off for a gain. Cornell tried running the ball and advanced it about ten yards, when Pennsylvania secured it on a fumble. Gelbert was sent around the end with fine interference and made thirty-five yards. After three short rushes Minds was pushed over the line through the center. Brooke kicked another goal. Cornell was now aroused. Brooke returned the kick-off after running thirty-five yards into Cornell's territory.

Cornell tried a new formation, sending the tackle and end on one side to the other side of the line, followed by interference when the ball was in play. Lyall, Richie, and Beecham made short advances, taking the ball to Pennsylvania's forty-yard line.

Here the Quaker forwards plunged through and stopped the further advance, regaining the ball. One kick by Brooke regained the lost ground. Cornell again tried its new formation, and Beecham, clearing the ends, made thirty-five yards. An exchange of kicks, Brooke gaining fifteen yards for Pennsylvania. Cornell's rushes made slight gains and Wyckoff kicked to Pennsylvania's thirty-yard line.

From this point Brooke ran through the entire Cornell team, but was downed by Richie six yards from the goal line. The run went for naught, however, owing to an alleged foul by Gelbert. The ball was given to Cornell and, failing to gain by rushes, Wyckoff kicked to Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line. Two punts by Brooke, a Cornell fumble, and a quarter back kick gave Pennsylvania the ball on Cornell's fifteen-yard line. Wharton, Brooke, and Minds carried the ball forward, but the advantage was lost by a fumble by Gelbert. Failure to gain gave Cornell the ball on the ten-yard line. Advances were stopped and Wyckoff was compelled to kick, Brooke making a fair catch on Cornell's thirty-five-yard line.

He then kicked goal from field by a place kick. The first half closed after the kick-off with the score 17 to 0 in favor of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania started the second half in decisive fashion. The kick-off sent the ball to Cornell's fifteen-yard line, whence the Cornell rushers could not advance it. Wyckoff kicked out of bounds on Cornell's forty-yard line. Pennsylvania began from here a series of advances which ended in Dickson going through the tackle, scoring Pennsylvania's first touchdown. Goal was kicked by Brooke, Cornell's kick-off.

The Pennsylvania full back made a fine play, aided by interferers. Woodruff and Wharton, followed by Farrar and Gelbert and Williams, plunged through Cornell's forwards, and Brooke, following close, ran to the center of the field. Cornell, however, gained the ball for off-side play. After a series of punts Brooke and Minds gained ten yards each around the ends. Here Brooke lost the ball on a fumble, the first of a series of four, which resulted in a safety being scored for Cornell.

Richie punted to the center of the field, where Brooke fumbled and Taussig got the ball. Cornell failing to gain, Richie again punted to Pennsylvania's thirty-five yard line. Pennsylvania made a brief advance, but holding gave the ball to Cornell. A punt took it to Pennsylvania's twenty-five yard line. Minds made a run of ten yards, but lost the ball. Richie punted to Pennsylvania's eight yard line. On the line-up the ball was passed to Brooke behind the goal line, but he fumbled and fell on it, scoring a safety.

After the kick-off Cornell gained the ball in the center of the field. Long punts resulted in little advantage to either side. Minds, Brooke, and Blair, by a succession of rushes, took the ball to Cornell's thirty-yard line. Here Pennsylvania tried a new play which worked admirably. Wagonhurst snapped the ball back instead of Bull, and the entire line moved over one position. The ball was put in play fast and Cornell's tackles completely boxed. Gelbert made twenty-five yards before Richie threw him three yards from Cornell's goal. Woodruff carried the ball across the line, but fumbled it, and Freeborn touched it down behind his goal, Pennsylvania thus losing a touchdown.

Trick Wins Again.

On receiving Cornell's kick Brooke gained five yards. Minds was given the ball, and on the same trick as before reached the three-yard line. He managed to crawl across the line and score a touchdown.

Brooke kicked another goal. Pennsylvania received the kick-off on its thirty-five yard line. Blair ran eight yards around the end, while Dickson remained where the ball had been put in play. Williams then kicked to one side, and Dickson secured the ball, but Lyall, Cornell's end, making a headlong plunge, tackled him in his tracks, cutting off an excellent chance for scoring.

Brooke, Woodruff, Gelbert, and Blair then made short gains through the center, and Dickson was sent through tackle, scoring the fifth touchdown. Brooke kicked the goal.

Cornell tried a dribble, but Bull secured the ball and Brooke kicked to the fifteen-yard line. Richie was hurt, and Young took his place. Minds made a fifteen-yard run through tackle and Dickson gained four yards more. Blair lost the ball, but Minds seized and carried it over the line. A goal resulted.

Brooke returned Cornell's kick-off, and the latter resorted to end running, but lost ground on each attempt and resorted to kicking. Several fruitless plays followed. With half a minute to play Brooke kicked a goal from field from the twenty-five yard line, his second of the day. Immediately afterward time was called and Pennsylvania had won the game by a score of 46 to Cornell's 2. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Cornell.
Dickson	Right end	Taussig
Farrer	Right tackle	Sweetland
Wharton	Right guard	Rogers
Bull	Center	Schoch
Woodruff	Left guard	Freeborn
Wagenhurst	Left tackle	Fitch
Gelbert	Left end	Lyle
Williams	Quarter back	Wyckoff
Minds	Right half back	Cool [Starbuck]
Blair	Left half back	Beecher
Brooke	Full back	Richie [Young]

Score—Pennsylvania, 46; Cornell, 2.
Place and date—Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.
Safety touchdown—Brooke.
Touchdowns—Minds [4], Dickson [2].
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Brooke [6].
Goals kicked from the field—Brooke [2].
Injured—Cool [Starbuck], Richie [Young].
Time—Thirty-five minute halves.
Referee—Laurie Bliss. Umpire—Paul Dasheall. Linesmen—Charles H. Schoff, Marshall Newell.

BARTER LETS GO AT PITTSBURG.

Ex-C. A. A. Player Floors Four Assailants in a Free Fight.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Barter, the old Chicago Athletic tackle, played a prominent part in a big row between the Pittsburg and Duquesne teams this afternoon. After the game, and while 8,000 people were leaving the grounds, Capt. Roderick assaulted a Duquesne man, and another Pittsburg player tried to steal the ball. A free fight followed. Several hundred people were in it. Barter floored four Pittsburg men and soon had a clear field. The police stopped the affair. Duquesne outplayed Pittsburg and won handily. The line-up:

Duquesne.	Position.	P. A. C.
Vancleve	Right end	Harris
Harold, Reilly	Right tackle	Mallett
Colnan	Right guard	Lalus, Trees
Wagonhurst	Center	Reed
Greenwood	Left guard	Wagner
Barter	Left tackle	Ritchie
Randolph	Left end	Heppenstall
Rose	Quarter back	Hall
Donovan	Right half back	Roderick
Lowrey	Left half back	Weakley
Young	Full back	Stuart

Score—Pittsburg A. C., 10; Duquesne, 6.
Place and date—Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Young, Donovan, Roderick.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Young, Stuart.
Referee, Dyer [Cornell]; umpire, De Hart [Orange A. C.]

BROWN CHAMPION OF LITTLE 'UNS.

Defeats the Green-Backed Dartmouths in the Providence Game.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The football season was closed here today by a game between Brown and Dartmouth. The game had aroused considerable interest from the fact that it was to determine the championship of the smaller colleges. Brown had defeated all comers in that class and Dartmouth had a similar record. After the kick-off the ball was kept in Brown's territory for about a quarter of an hour. The Dartmouth boys played a vigorous and confident game and by repeated mass plays they crowded the sphere slowly but surely over Brown's goal line.

Dartmouth was placed on the defensive for the rest of the half. With the ball close to Dartmouth's goal a fumble by Dartmouth gave Wheeler of Brown a chance to make a touchdown. Emery failed on the goal and the score stood a tie at 4 to 4.

In the second half the ball was about forty yards from Dartmouth's goal when Owen emerged from the scrimmage with the ball under his arm, and successfully eluding all the Dartmouth men made a touchdown. The goal was safely kicked. The line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Matteson	Right end	Kelly
Locke	Right tackle	Sims
Smith	Right guard	Marshall
Coombs	Center	Pillsbury
Wheeler	Left guard	Randall
Emery	Left tackle	Little
Chase	Left end	Lakeman
McCarthy	Quarter back	McCormack
Fultz	Right half back	Eckstom
Casey, Owen	Left half back	Crolins
Nott	Full back	McAndrews

Score—Brown, 10; Dartmouth, 4.
Place and ate—Providence, R. I., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Eckstom, Wheeler, Owen.
Goal kicked on touchdown—Nott.
Referee—E. H. Weeks.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC ELEVEN WINS.

Scores 14 to 12 Against the Columbia University Team.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Harmon, who is a member of the Columbia Athletic club, was one of the most enthusiastic "rooters" for his eleven at Capital Park this afternoon in the game with the representatives of the Columbian University. It was a most interesting contest, too, for the Athletic team only pulled out a victory by the narrow margin of 14 to 12, and at one period it looked as though the score might be 12 to 8 against them. But they were heavier than the 'varsity lads, and brawn and muscle upset science and pluck.

A feature of the game was a run the entire length of the field by Mills, quarter back of the university eleven, after getting the ball on a fumble by one of the Columbia athletes. A touchdown resulted, and Phil King, who witnessed the play, declared it one of the prettiest and neatest ever executed on a gridiron.

This contest was for the championship of the District of Columbia, and for the first time since championships were instituted here Georgetown University failed to put out a football eleven Thanksgiving day.

SIX PLAYERS HURT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

University of Minnesota Eleven Wins from Team of Ex-Collegiates.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The University of Minnesota eleven played a team of ex-collegiates this forenoon and the Universities won, 14 to 0. The feature of the game was the number of men hurt. Pettibone got a sprained knee and Pillsbury, Wright, Adams, Langford, and Walker were all on the list of injured. The game was played in snow drifts, which made it something of a burlesque contest.

ORANGE DEFEATS ELIZABETH MEN.

Many Crescent Members on the Latter Team, but It Cannot Win.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Orange A. C., 10, Elizabeth A. C., 0, today marked the close of the season for the Orange football team. The Elizabeth team was composed largely of the Crescent club players and Rutgers College men. Orange took the kick-off, guarding north goal. The play was brisk, and in about four minutes the home team had scored a touchdown. Fielder, Oliver, Cuming, and Bird making the gains and the second named player the touchdown. The first half of the game was called with the ball near the middle of the field. In the next half Fielder, Cuming, and Bird made some good tackles and long runs and the former scored a touchdown about five minutes before the game was called. The line-up:

Orange.	Position.	Elizabeth.
Coyne	Right end	Kicker
Marshall	Right tackle	Coe, Moore
Buell, Lacon	Right guard	Armstrong
Maher, Stillman	Center	Hall
Oliver [Capt.]	Left guard	Mamloke
Rienhart	Left tackle	Townley
Offenheimer	Left tackle	
Hopkins, Collamore	Left end	English
Kemble	Quarter back	Denise
Sutphin	Right half back	Bert King
Cuming	Right half back	
Brown	Left half back	Knapp
Fielder	Left half back	
Millard	Left half back	
Bird	Full back	Mackenzie

Score—Orange, 10; Elizabeth, 0.
Place and date—Orange, N. J., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Cuming, Fielder.
Goal kicked on touchdowns—Marshall.
Time—20-minute halves.
Referee—H. Alexander, Elizabeth. Umpire—John Kyle, O. A. C. Linesmen—L. D. Varian and Arthur Knapp.

DE PAUW IS BEATEN AT LOUISVILLE.

Hoosiers Play a Good Uphill Game but Cannot Win.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Twenty-five hundred people saw the Louisville Athletic club eleven defeat the eleven of Depauw University today by 12 to 10. Depauw played a fine uphill game and had the ball one foot from Louisville's goal when time was called, the score standing 12 to 10. The line-up:

L. A. C.	Position.	De Pauw.
Williams	Right end	Sandy, Capt.
Lucas	Right tackle	Ewing
South	Right guard	Davis
McIlhenny	Center	F. Roller
Brown	Left guard	G. Roller
O'Connor	Left tackle	Robinson
McComb	Left end	Weiss
Goodson	Quarter back	Rule
B. Norman	Right half back	Hall and Darby
Frew, Capt.	Left half back	Shireman
McDonald	Full back	Haines

Score—Louisville, 12; De Pauw, 10.
Place and date—Louisville, Ky., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—O'Connor, Haines, Frew, Sandy.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Frew [2], F. Roller.
Injured—Hall, wrist sprained.
Time—35-minute halves.
Referee—F. E. Wade of Yale. Umpire—R. A. Anderson, Louisville. Linesmen—J. E. Burlingham, De Pauw; C. Meriwether, Louisville.

LIGHT ARTILLERY TEAM IMPROVES.

Learns Valuable Points from Its Games with Chicago A. A.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Light Artillery easily defeated Butler University today by 28 to 0. The Artillery since its recent close brush with the Chicago Athletics has put up better interference. The line-up:

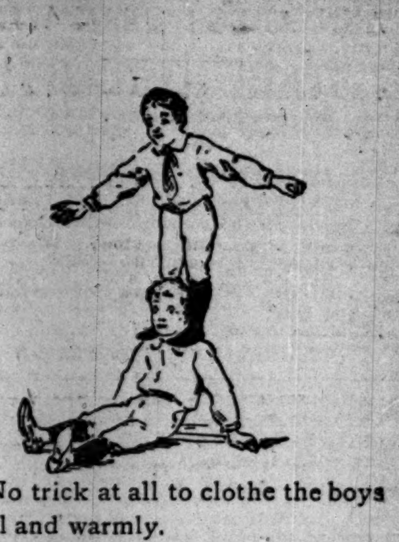
Light Artillery.	Position.	Butler.
H. Olin	Right end	Parker
Joss [Capt.]	Right tackle	Lister [Capt.]
Railsback	Right guard	Osborne
Clemens	Center	Moore
Johnson	Left guard	Mutz, Smith
Dyer	Left tackle	Loop
N. Olin	Left end	Miller, Mutz
Somerville	Quarter back	Roberts
Osgood	Right half back	Baker
Pattison	Left half back	Holliday
Scott	Full back	Rhinehart

Score—Indianapolis Light Artillery, 28; Butler, 0.
Place and date—Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Scott [2], Dyer, N. Olin, Railsback.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Scott [4].
Injured—Miller.
Time—35-minute halves.
Referee—J. Somerville. Umpire—L. A. Downs.

Fire Loss at Edgerton, Wis.

Edgerton, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The stock of J. W. Conn, general merchant, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $8,000; insurance $5,000 on stock and $1,000 on store.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.



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ANN ARBOR TEAM WINS

TWO TOUCHDOWNS AND TWO GOALS TO NOTHING.

Yellow and Blue Yell Proves a Paen of Victory—Michigan Men Predominate on the Grounds—Chicago as a Good Second—Holds Down the Score with Heavy Odds Against It—Football for Enthusiasts to Be Thankful For.

(Continued from first page.)

and stalwart young men with red on their limbs came through the southeastern gate of the field. Loud and assorted cries from the south bleachers told the ill-informed that these were the components of the University of Chicago's eleven. They held a sort of full dress rehearsal for a few minutes and then disappeared temporarily from sight. A long time afterward, longer in impressions than in minutes, a series of carriages, looking more like a funeral procession than the outcome warranted, came in through the northeastern corner. This was the Michigan eleven, expanded for the occasion into thirty large but agile youths. All kinds of howling, horn-blowing, and concerted yelling greeted them as they alighted. If noise were gold, Marshall Field could easily have filled the deficit in the $100,000,000 reserve yesterday.

After a few minutes the game began. It was a good game. While at no time could it be called tame or puerile, there was a total absence of that sort of play which could be set down as mean, vindictive, or unsportsmanlike. There was not a Dunraven on the field.

As a whole it lacked features. For the most part the ball was at the Chicago end of the grounds. When it wasn't it was on the point of being. The wonder is, when cool reflection takes the place of excitement, that the score was so small.

Of all the players Bloomingston, the Michigan full back, was given the best opportunity to distinguish himself and never failed to use it. It is consolatory to remember that he is Chicago born and bred.

Spectators Were Interested.

The spectators, whether they knew a touchdown from a half back or a touchback from a revolving wedge or not, were interested. They saw great masses of brawn plunge brain first into a vortex. Then, while a little man in a jersey like a peppermint stick danced about, they perceived a ganglion of humanity resolving itself into its original elements. Sometimes it was a mere tangle, like a length of cotton-twine. Sometimes it was a chain of linked daring long drawn out, where every man of the twenty-two had a fellow human being around the hips. At others it was a congeries of heads bent forward and crouching bodies ready to spring when on a sudden the ovoid ball shot up into the air like a three-base hit in the other national game and the bent forms changed the minds that governed them and ran after it.

There were many runs in the game, and some of them deserve much credit. But the best of them all were those where the ball was called back to its original position for esoteric reasons experts would be puzzled to find ground for.

The kicking was good—but there was far too little of it. Chicago developed an ability to keep the Michigan men from running over its line which should have led to a more open style of play. Where Chicago was strongest was in going after the ball on a long kick. Three or four or more times the Michigan full back was downed in his tracks to the great advantage of the home team.

Should Have Kicked.

With the strong eleven Ann Arbor sent down it was a positive advantage to have the ball near the adversary's goal regardless of the hands it was in. And yet, with rare exceptions, the Michigan men refused to return a kick down the field with another. They tried to run and found themselves in the embrace of a redshirted man, who clung to them like a bad habit.

Twice during the game the men and women saw a chap with blue stockings get himself and the ball on the further side of the Chicago goal. A few minutes later they saw the ball sail serenely as a summer sparrow over the bar. Each time it meant six points for Michigan, a bit of statistics that the yellow and blue men on all sides of the field took real pleasure in recounting aloud for the behoof of their opponents. These, in technical terms, are called touchdowns and goals therefrom, and it was these two double points alone that lost the day for Chicago.

There was little strategy exhibited—surprisingly little for the teams that worked so well in concert. Mass plays, where a bunch of men on one side, with the ball in its midst, hurls itself on the tangle on the other side, were more frequent than any other. There was one feint, or criss-cross, which was fortunate enough to have merited repetition, and two or three "fake" kicks, the first of which should not have been repeated—and there it stopped.

But it is doubtful whether there was a game played in the United States this year, Caspar W. Whitney to the contrary notwithstanding, that was as good to look at. None could have been more pleasant to keep in remembrance as a zest to the Thanksgiving turkey than this same Michigan-Chicago match.

AS SEEN BY AN EXPERT.

Michigan won the game through her long runs; she kept Chicago from scoring by her long kicks and sharp tackling. The first touchdown was made by four long runs—three around the ends and one through Chicago's line. Starting with the ball at her thirty-lard line, Michigan carried the ball eighty yards to a touchdown in eight plays. Bloomingston carried it thirty yards around Chicago's left end from a kick by Neel; Hollister added twenty-five yards on a double pass around Chicago's right end, and Henniger made ten yards to the goal line by a plunge of ten yards through the center of Chicago's rush line.

Seldom are three such long runs made in a whole game, let alone in a small part of one half. And, besides these, Gale, Senter, and Hollister each made a run of from twenty-five to thirty yards apiece. These long end runs of Michigan were certainly the cause of Michigan's scoring during the first half. She was able to make these runs by virtue of two things—first, her good interference in end runs and her fast running backs; and second, the failure of Chicago's ends to get down the field on kicks by Neel.

If Chicago's defeat can be attributed to one thing more than to any other it is to the inability of her ends to follow the ball so as to stop the Chicago full back from returning it by a kick or by running with it. On almost every one of Chicago's kicks the ball would be carried back anywhere from five to thirty yards. Or, if he chose, the one who secured the ball could run several yards and then kick the ball.

Lines Evenly Matched.

The lines as a whole were evenly matched, though when it came to a shove Michigan had a little the best of it. The evenness of the two lines is shown by the fact that the ball was given to Michigan on downs three times during the entire game and three times to Chicago. This fact also tends to show that the defensive play of the two teams was nearly equal in strength. However, this is no conclusion as to the relative defensive strength of the two teams, as Chicago was forced to kick six times during the first half, while Michigan kicked but twice. During the second half, however, about an equal number of kicks were exchanged.

The greatest disparity in the two teams was shown in the work of their end rushers. Four runs of twenty-five or thirty yards each and a number of shorter gains were made around Chicago's ends. Only two runs of any consequence were made around Michigan's ends, one by Gale for thirty yards, the other by Nichols for fifteen.

Too much praise cannot be heaped upon the Michigan halves and ends for the way they stopped double passes and fakes of all kinds behind the Chicago line. Time and again Chicago was tackled for heavy losses on these plays.

But it was in getting down on kicks that the Michigan ends showed their greatest superiority. They never permitted the Chicago full back to run an inch after he got the ball, much less return it by a kick. On the other hand, as before remarked, the Michigan full back gained repeatedly on Chicago's kicks. On several occasions he carried the ball back ten or fifteen yards. Once he made a clean thirty yards, and on two other occasions he returned the ball by a kick. This weakness on the part of the Chicago ends took away the advantage Chicago would otherwise have had during the first half by virtue of her more frequent punts.

Aside from the full backs the men back of the lines averaged up evenly. They all did a large share of the work done, and are entitled to the highest praise. As a full back Bloomingston showed himself far and away a better man than Neel. His line bucking was much more effective than Neel's, and his kicking and end running put Neel to the blush. Bloomingston proved himself a wonderful dodger and runner, and his kicking was of a very high order. He kicked high, particularly in the second half, so that the wind would carry the ball and so as to give the ends time to get down the field. He also placed kicks well out of Neel's hands. Neel seemed to lose sight of all these important facts, for he kicked low and straight down the field. However, it must be said that his kicks, short though they were, saved his team from no less than two more touchdowns during the second half.

The average distance kicked by both men would be of little assistance in deciding their comparative kicking ability, as both tried a number of short kicks. However, it was sufficiently evident that Bloomingston outpunted his vis-a-vis by many yards.

Michigan's Short Kicks.

Michigan's short kicks were certainly a failure. They were kicked too straight down the field and too far. To be effective a short kick should be sharp to the side, where the ends will have a good chance to secure the ball.

The full back, who is supposed to make the kick, should stand well back as if to make a long kick, the ends should spread out as if to go down the field, and then the quarter back should kick the ball sharp to the side. The idea then is that the opposing ends will break through to stop the full back from kicking, the quarter will kick it quickly almost at right angles to the touch line, and his ends will then run out and secure it.

This short kick was attempted far too often by Michigan. On one occasion, with the ball on her 45-yard line and a strong wind behind her, Michigan tried a short kick. Here a long, high punt would have been very much more effective.

There was an excellent opportunity for a drop kick for goal or a short kick during the second half, when Michigan had the ball on Chicago's fifteen-yard line. But instead the ball was passed back for a feint kick and run around the end. Bloomingston was downed in his tracks at a loss of eighteen yards.

In line bucking the two teams were nearly equal, with this exception, that on two occasions Bloomingston was let through the Chicago line, once for fifteen yards and a touchdown, and on another occasion Henninger dove through for ten yards and a touchdown.

Michigan's tackling was perhaps better than any ever before seen in the West. It was clean, hard, and low. No man was thrown off by a runner. Chicago's tackling was for the most part good, but several times her men were seen to tackle high up on the neck and shoulders.

Taken all together the game was a great football success. The play was open and scientific. Many brilliant runs were made and the game throughout abounded in kicking.

ROGER SHERMAN.

STORY OF THE REFEREE.

Chicago has played its last game of the year and its men certainly gave a good account of themselves. In one or two plays they opened the eyes of the Michigan players by gaining ground by the use of plays Michigan was not looking for. Chicago's ends, with one or two exceptions, when they were held, gave a magnificent exhibition of hard work and football knowledge. They got down the field well on punts, and after the first part of the game, when the grounds had softened up, stopped Michigan's backs with short gains.

The Michigan backs ran closer to their interference and lower than the Chicago backs and they seemed to find holes more readily. Their forwards helped the backs through the line well and did much to save their strength. Ferbert gave the best exhibition of how a half back should follow his interference that has been seen in the West this year.

Williamson, Looney, and Roby, on the Chicago side, and Villa, Hooper, and Baird, on the Michigan side, did excellent work in breaking through and tackling. Baird's work was much smoother and more aggressive and accurate than Clark's. Had Ewing remained in the game the score might have been different, but one could not say that his presence would have won the game for Chicago.

For some reason Capt. Allen did not gain as much ground as usual. Nichols lost the ball but once and had several good runs to his credit. Gale played his usual hard game, but could not make his accustomed gains because of the slippery condition of the grounds.

Neel played a hard, conscientious game, but, not being able to use his glasses, and the sun and wind being in his face in the second half, his handling of punts was not clean.

The Chicago team has only two things to bame itself for, not using judgment in punting, and in letting Bloomingston get out of the wedge for a touchdown.

For Michigan the ends did not show up as well in getting down to punts, because Bloomingston punted farther than Neel. The tackles played a strong game, materially assisting the backs in making their gains. The guards kept their opponents busy, but their work was felt rather than seen. Their center broke through several times, and stopped plays unusually well. Bloomingston's punts were used with much judgment, and did much to save the strength of the Michigan team.

Michigan did not put up as strong a game as it did last week against Minnesota. It is probably, as Capt. Henninger said, because the men were sore, and were unfortunate in getting hurt in the early part of the game. Michigan won on form. Chicago lost because its team work was not accurate enough.

F. M. GOULD, Referee.

STORY OF THE UMPIRE.

The game between Michigan and Chicago Universities today was characterized throughout by clean, honest work. I have rarely ever seen a game so devoid of objectionable features as this one was. There was very little manifestation of bad blood at any time and the contest from first to last was marked by good, clean football. Nor was there holding or off-side play of any consequence to mar the good work of either side. It was a good, gentlemanly game with nothing in it to regret.

Michigan won by general superiority over her opponent. In the early part of the game Chicago went in with a rush and for a few moments outplayed Michigan, but that did not last very long, for after the game was fairly begun Michigan clearly showed her ability to win, and she did this by good all-round work rather than by any particular weakness on Chicago's part. It was noticeable, however, that the most ground was gained by both teams at tackle. Michigan's interference, especially on round the end play, was good, but was inclined to be too crowded and did not let the runner through quickly enough on some occasions.

Didn't Show Drilling.

Doubtless Chicago's team has been thoroughly drilled, but it did not show it to as good advantage as did her opponents, and that was probably due to the fact that the Michigan men were often through too soon to give the plays a chance to form. At all events, their end plays were less effective than Michigan's. Chicago also, I think, made a fatal mistake in not kicking more in the first half, when she had a strong wind in her favor. Her first kick was so eminently successful that it is strange it was not oftener repeated. On that occasion Chicago gained fully fifty yards and still retained the ball on Bloomingston's fumble. With persistent kicking in the first half, coupled with her stubborn defense, she might have so tired Michigan as to render her rushing game less formidable in the second half. Chicago lost her opportunity in not using that strong wind.

Tricks played an unimportant part in the game, neither side using them to any purpose with the single exception of Chicago's short kick on a third down in the first half. After a general survey of the game I should say that the score represents pretty accurately the difference between the two teams as they played today, but if they were to play again I think Michigan might give a better account of herself.

West Behind the East.

In generalizing on the game, several things are clearly apparent to the experienced observer of Eastern college teams. In a wide knowledge of the game, in the thorough understanding of individual positions, and in the intensity of the spirit with which they enter the game, Westerners are still far behind the old colleges of the East. These points were well illustrated in the field tactics and strategy of the game, in the failure of both teams to appreciate and develop the vital points of a kicking game, and particularly in the perfectly apparent ignorance of most of the individuals in today's game as to the details of his position.

On the other hand, however, it is equally plain that the material here generally is as good, and in many instances better than the Eastern colleges can boast. When one man has the entire responsibility of coaching a team, it is impossible for him to do the work as thoroughly as it could be done by four or five men, to each of whom is assigned some one division of the work. The result is that in his effort to secure team play, individual work suffers, or vice versa. The large colleges and universities East are happy in a host of old alumni who return periodically to help coach the team, and these men hammer away at the various positions and departments of the game. To sum it up, the difference between East and West is the difference in training, the East's superiority lying in attention to detail.

JOSHUA D. UPTON.

THROUGH A CO-ED'S GLASSES.

Hundreds of girls stood on chairs and screamed—and there was not a mouse in sight, either. Some of them knew all about football, they said as much themselves; others knew nothing of the game, but they did not allow that fact to dampen their enthusiasm. Some of them wore the colors of Michigan, some flaunted those of Chicago, and the girl who kept asking what they were doing usually had the largest yellow chrysanthemum or the most maroon ribbon festooned about her.

The pretty co-ed was there, and through her glasses beamed upon the young men with multitudinous locks and looked as if she could tell things if she only would. Sometimes she told her companions all about the game, and then the masculine auditors turned away their heads.

Girls who had come with their brothers asked questions which were few and cautious; those who had come with alien members of the football playing sex asked a great many. Some of the questions they asked were:

"Isn't that ground awfully hard?"

"Why don't they have some trained nurses in the field?"

"How do they agree on the size of the ball?"

"Is that sawdust or ashes on the field?"

"What is in that bottle they are taking to the players—smelling salts?"

"Why don't they play on this side a while now?"

"What do they mean by punt? I thought it was a kind of a boat."

When their escorts were aweary of answering they brought out the box of caramels.

In a momentary lull a timid looking girl asked another one: "How do you always know which side is ahead?"

"Why, goosie, I watch whether the men who wear blue and yellow shout or look disgusted!"

Sometimes, however, feminine enthusiasm displayed itself at the wrong time. One little woman rose up and waved a maroon banner wildly when Michigan had done great deeds.

"What are you doing that for?" snapped her husband. "Can't you see that the others are ahead?"

There was a momentary look of surprise, then she answered with great dignity: "O well, I am for the under dog, anyhow." And then from the surrounding seats arose a yell of applause which Chicago had scarcely earned.

The mascot which attracted the most attention from the fair sex was a little fox terrier with a maroon blanket on which was embroidered in white, U. of C. When it appeared a girlish chorus of "How sweet!" arose, but then, as they said the same thing about one of the players the next moment, it really amounted to but little. When the creature shivered its admirers turned pale and looked to see if one of Chicago's men was hurt; when it yawped with delight, drooping hopes revived.

People forgot everything in the excitement of the moment; girls sat with their feet immersed in slush and if they shivered it was with delight; pretty noses turned from pink to purple, but their owners never murmured; tendrilly curls unwound themselves, but they were only brushed aside and forgotten.

One demure little maiden snatched a blue and yellow banner from a stranger and waved it over his head, then she blushed helplessly at thought of what she had done.

Another joined a high soprano to the general shout, then said complacently: "I force myself to keep silence, but it is hard work," and none of those about her seemed to know the difference.

When the interval of rest came they all talked at once. Some of the things they said were:

"Why, sometimes it's just like 'button, who's got the button' which we used to play as children."

"Wasn't it cunning the way they stopped that man?"

"Ask them to play over here a while. I can't see."

"Ugh! don't they look like savages?"

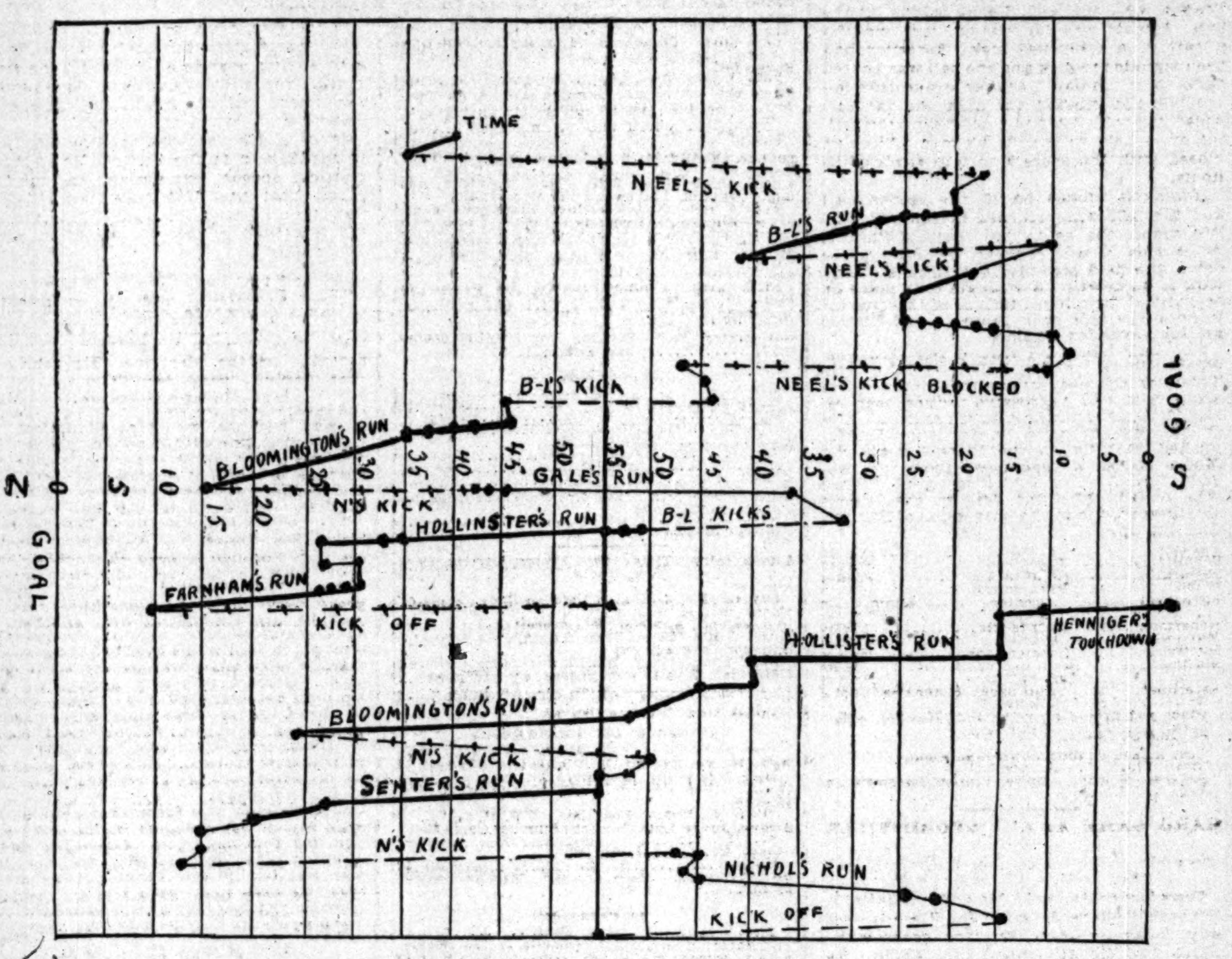
Sympathy was somewhat lacking. When a man was down the fair auditors simply hoped he was not "on our side" and munched candy or told interesting stories of what he said or criticised Mary's new hat or her manners. Some of them hazarded guesses as to how the players looked in ordinary attire. Sometimes one of the number was actually acquainted with one of them and she was a heroine indeed and bore her honors proudly. Her companions felt she understood the game thoroughly and almost always listened when she spoke.

They did not bet much, either. When they did lay wagers it was preferably with the men rather than with each other and they were reckless about odds. Bets between members of the fair sex were made with more care.

The man who had once played with a team was there too, and he ransacked his memory and imagination for hair-breadth escapes in hospital and field. He could always count on at least two deeply interested auditors of the fair sex, but his stories seemed to interest the sterner sex but little. Still he was a formidable rival to the man who had driven over in a carriage with one or two empty seats.

When the game was over some of the petticoated partisans hid their maroon favors and cast looks of scorn at the Michigan camp, others declared that they had not expected "our side" to win, anyhow.

Possibly the most disappointed one among the number was the girl who had gone three blocks from the field before she knew that Chicago had lost. She was about to throw her long maroon streamers into the street when she suddenly remembered that the ribbon might be useful for Christmas gifts and tucked it thriftily in her pocket.



COURSE OF THE BALL IN THE FIRST CHICAGO-MICHIGAN HALF.

MARSHALL FIELD ON THE GAME.

After the ball had been taken away and the great crowd had left the scene of conflict a lone pedestrian entered the west gate and made his way to the football ground.

Marshall Field was in a pitiable condition. The poor fellow looked as though he had been through a Texas stampede or a riot. His features had been so trampled upon that they were spread all over his face and could scarcely be distinguished from the rest of his once well-shaven countenance.

Consequently it was in considerable fear of a rough reception that the lone visitor finally plucked up courage to ask the favor of an interview.

"Would you mind telling THE TRIBUNE how you feel, Mr. Field?" was asked in a conciliatory tone. The answer was surprisingly mild and good-natured, for Mr. Field, who generally has a short answer or none at all for newspaper men.

"I feel sadly trampled on," said Mr. Field. "The fact of the matter is that since I emerged from Lake Michigan there has never been such a gathering as that of today in my vicinity, not excepting the great Indian powwow of 500 years ago. And as for yelling, tom-toms, horns, and noise of all kinds, the Aborigines were not in it for a minute. Why, take that side where the big bleaching boards stand—but of course you were here, so what's the use of telling you.

"I don't mind telling you," he went on, "but this is not for publication, that my soreness is not entirely on the surface. You see, I had just pulled the spread over me and had gone to sleep for the winter, with the idea I would have an unusually long and comfortable nap, when along came a gang of men the other day and pulled the sheet clean off me and woke me up. And then today I got such an awful drubbing that my ribs ache yet. I hope they will give me some sleep now, anyway.

"There's one thing you may say, however, and that's how glad I am to have such a fitting climax to the season. Why, the first of the games this year were child's play to that of today. No one ever thinks of the poor ground when watching a football game, but I tell you what it is, the ground does get terrible thumps. And yesterday when Gale was tackled by Bloomingston after that long run in the first half I thought my ribs would break. Besides that the stamping and tramping of the crowd beat anything I ever felt."

"But were you not sorry the Chicago team was beaten?"

"Of course I was. You know I'm grass and gravel for Chicago, but in my business I can't show partiality. O, I never let the result move me; it wouldn't do, you know. Besides, the last time I heard the same yells—some time in what I think you call the spring—the preponderance of shouting seemed to me to be all on the side of Chicago, so, as far as I am personally concerned the thing is pretty even. But I did hate to hear the people say that Chicago had not stopped 'going yet' and that the Stagg would probably never turn to bay. And one man laughed and said 'The Stagg at noon had drunk his fill,' he guessed!"

"By the way, I wish you would put some of the things I am incumbered with into your lost and found column. For instance, over in the grand stand, there are thirty-nine odd rubbers, a heel of a shoe, twenty-six ferrules from the ends of canes, and two dozen gloves split up the center from clapping. Besides that out here on my face is a piece of one ear and the end joint of some player's little finger. But—perhaps you'd better notify the morgue of those.

"Well, it's a long nap until spring and somehow I feel drowsy. If they hadn't thrown that sawdust in my face I wouldn't feel so sleepy perhaps; as it is you really must excuse me, it's my bedtime——" and the voice died away into silence.

STORY OF THE GAME.

"Chicago, go it Chica—" but Chicago never went. This is the technical story of how she failed to score while Michigan did. Incidentally it may be learned why Chicago hid her colors in her pocket on the way home from the game.

It was just 11 o'clock when the Chicago team appeared on the field for the preliminary warming up and went through a lot of ridiculous passes, catches, and falls with the most sober and business-like air imaginable. After five minutes' work the team disappeared under the grand stand and a wait of fifteen minutes ensued.

At 11:21 the Chicago team appeared again, and four minutes later Michigan entered the snow-dusted arena. The toss up gave Capt. Allen of the Chicagos the choice, and he wisely chose the south goal, from which a heavy wind was blowing down the field. Five minutes later the teams lined up, and the ball was placed in the center of the field ready for its two hours of rough usage.

Exactly at 11:33, catching a short lull in the wind, Bloomingston drove his toe into the pointed end of the new football and it sailed down toward Chicago's goal. The great game was on and in their excitement the spectators for once forgot to yell.

Twisting and turning up against the heavy wind, the ball wriggled its way to Chicago's fifteen-yard line, where it was caught neatly by Nichols and started swiftly on the way back. But he did not get far, being tackled almost in his tracks. But a chance to get even was immediately given him. Chicago began at once her famous mass play, with the tackles back of the line, to aid in the interference. The ball was passed to Nichols, and the heavy mass of men succeeded in advancing it five yards before both sides went down in a squirming heap.

A second play to the other side of the line with the tackles back netted two yards. It was evident that Capt. Allen was feeling his opponents and testing their ability to stop Chicago's most effective play. Finding that it could be relied on for some gains he next tried the end run. This proved to be Nichols' greatest chance for glory during the game. Around left end he went with his interference well in front of him and had covered an advance of fifteen yards before brought to earth by Hollister.

It was Chicago's ball on the forty-five yard line and things were looking rosy. Through the center crashed Neel, the sound of his body striking the rush line being distinctly audible to the anxious spectators in the bleachers. Chicago began to believe that holes through the line were profitable experiments and so sent Gale through the line for two yards. But next time when Neel only made one yard through the center the condition of affairs looked dubious and a kick with the wind was decided upon. It was a good effort on Neel's part and he drove it to Michigan's fifteen yard line, rushing down with the ball to put his men on side as quickly as possible.

Bloomingston fumbled the ball sadly and Neel dropped on it in good style on Michigan's thirteen yard line. But on the next line-up Neel lost a yard because Richards happened to get to him before he was well under way. It was a pretty tackle, and when it was followed by a bad pass by Ewing to Gale, resulting in two yards more loss there was nothing to do but kick.

But the Michigan men were beginning to break through the Chicago line in splendid shape and Neel was tackled before he could let go the ball for a kick. That lost Chicago eight yards more, and as the necessary twenty back were not covered the ball went to Michigan on downs on her twenty yard line.

Michigan Has a Chance.

Now was the chance for Michigan to show her offensive work, and in the first ten minutes it was evident which way the game would go. Four yards were made by Villa running around through a hole carefully prepared for him by Capt. Henninger. Then Senter was given the ball and the first big run of the day began. Around Michigan's right end he went and when finally downed in a heap with two Chicago players he had covered thirty yards toward Chicago's goal. But in the fall the ball worked itself loose and started to do a little traveling on its own account. Capt. Allen was on the lookout, however, and grabbed it before a Michigan man had time to see it. The ball was then in the center of the field and honors were easy all around.

When the ball next went into play, big Carr shoved his way by the opposing center rush and grabbed Ewing just as he was handing it to Gale, losing Chicago two yards by the maneuver. It was a desperate case to make a gain of a few yards, and Neel was sent against the center. But empty arms were yearning for him before he reached the line and he lost a yard.

It was the last down and eight yards to gain, so Ewing signalled a punt. The kick was good for thirty-seven yards, but Chicago's ends were inexcusably slow getting down the field. Doughty Bloomingston caught the ball on the fly and, never stopping a hair's breadth from the shock, he tore down the field toward Chicago's goal. Any hunter who has seen a large and wary jack-snipe get up out of heavy cover a few feet away from the nose of the pointer and corkscrew up against a stiff west breeze will know how Bloomingston ran after catching that kick. Dodging a man here, warding one off there, and always looking for the most thinly populated part of the field, he brought the ball back to within five yards of the spot from which it was kicked before he went down in the arms of three Chicago tacklers. It was a magnificent effort and fairly set the crowd wild with cheering.

One Serious Accident.

Then Villa made a gain of seven yards, taking the ball to Chicago's forty-five yard line. Henninger next tried, since his mate had such good success, and gained five yards. Then came Farnham's turn, and the only serious accident of the game. Plucky little Ewing, the star of the Chicago team, tackled Farnham, and as the men went down Ewing's shoulder struck the frozen ground and his collar-bone broke at the shock. He was tenderly helped off the field and his injury was at once put in as good shape as possible.

Clark took Ewing's place at quarter and the game once more went merrily forward. The first double pass of the day was tried by Michigan in honor of Clark's arrival, and when the shouting was over it was found that Hollister had made twenty-five yards around Robey's end. The run was tiring and Blomingston decided a rest would be of value. He pretended hurt long enough to get a drink and a rest and then the procession resumed.

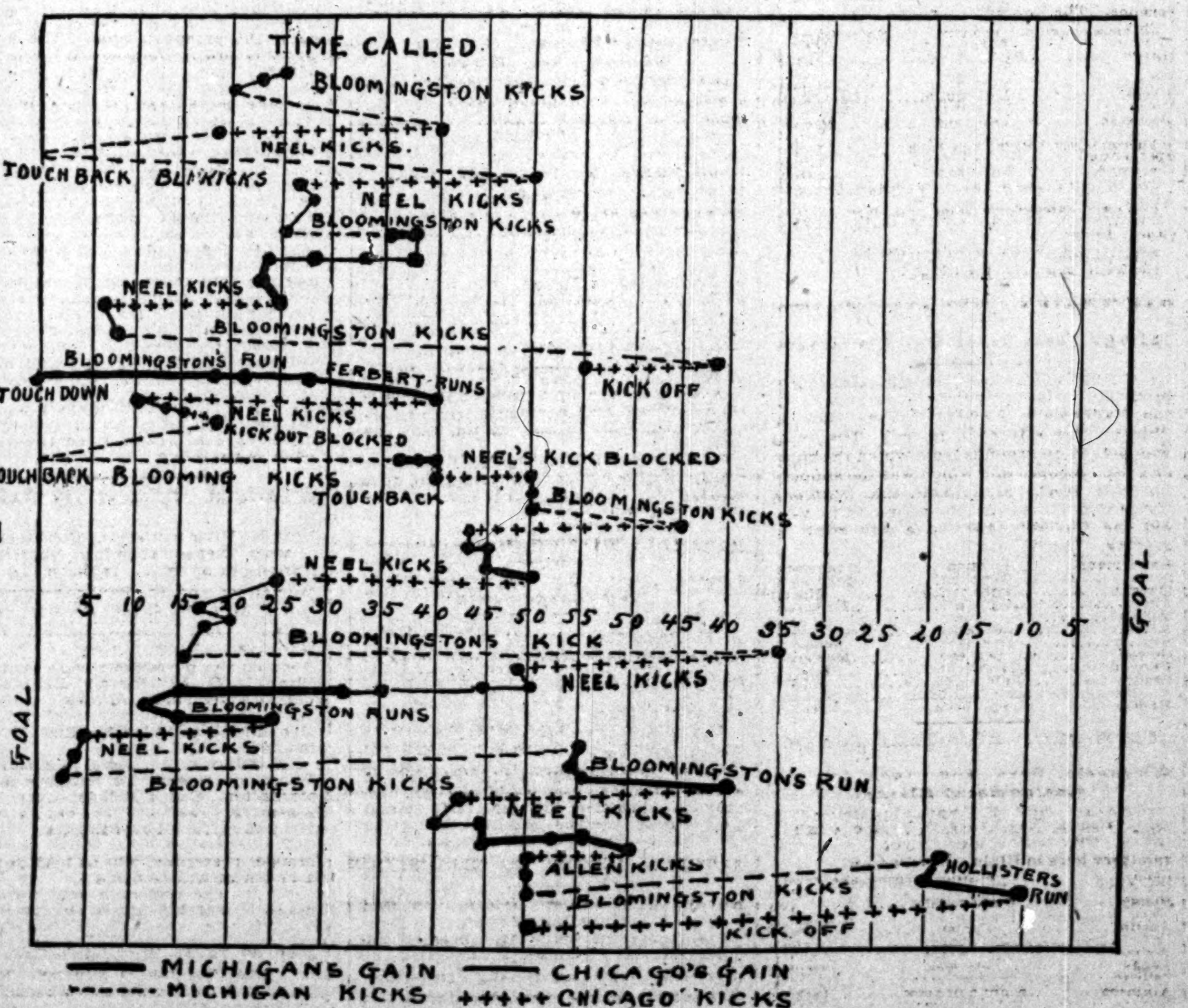
It was Michigan's ball on Chicago's fifteen-yard line and it was evidently time for Michigan to make a score. The idea was plainly to push through the line for the few remaining yards and Ferbert and Villa were tried in succession, but with no result. Then Capt. Henninger gritted his teeth, tucked the leather spheroid under his arm, and sailed in to show them how the game was played against Harvard. He found his opening and went through it, but after he crossed the goal line and was tackled the ball broke away and went rolling off into the snow. But Richards was on hand. Quick as a flash he threw himself on the ball, holding it so firmly that the crowd of men falling on him could not dislodge it, and the first touchdown was made. Score—Michigan 4, Chicago 0.

Hard Trick Is Tried.

The ball was taken out for a try for goal. It was a most difficult kick, as the place was well to one side and the wind was bothersome. But Bloomingston showed his skill in the art, and made a center shot. Score—Michigan, 6; Chicago, 0.

Never daunted, Chicago brought the ball back to the center of the field, and before the Michigan cheering had died away was lined up for the kick-off. Allen kicked to Michigan's ten-yard line. The ball was caught on the bound by Farnham and carried back fifteen yards by a pretty run.

(Continued on fifth page.)



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High grade Camel's Hair Underwear, 63c.
Best Unlaundered Shirts in the world for 58c.
Two pairs heavy Merino Winter Hose for 25c.
The famous "Putnam" Collars, all styles, 9c.

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There are two or three other makes of ready-to-wear clothing that have merits, but the best of them lack that degree of style, finish, and artistic qualities that have made our clothing so famous.

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ANN ARBOR TEAM WINS.

TWO TOUCHDOWNS AND TWO GOALS TO NOTHING.

Yellow and Blue Yell Proves a Paeon of Victory—Michigan Men Predominate on the Grounds—Chicago as a Good Second—Holds Down the Score with Heavy Odds Against It—Football for Enthusiasts to Be Thankful For.

(Continued from fourth page.)

Farnham was hurt in the tackle, which was a hard one, but after two minutes' attention by the medical experts he hopped up gayly, and the curtain was again raised.

Bloomingston had an idea that he saw a prospective hole in right tackle, so he successively shot Villa and Ferbert at the spot for gains of two and one yards. Then the referee took a measurement. It was the third down, and one yard to go. Bloomingston took the ball and struck the line like a catapult. He gained all the necessary space, except three inches. The referee had to measure with a handkerchief before he felt satisfied, but the ball went to Chicago.

Not to be outdone, Michigan took a decided spurt in defensive work and soon had the ball back in its possession. Nichols, Looney, and Neel were the three men tried against the line, but their combined efforts failed to gain the required five yards, and Michigan once more began offensive work.

Ferbert made six yards around right end and then Villa was sent twice against the line, but only netted three yards by the two efforts. The play was slow, with frequent rests for water and atmosphere. But here Hollister livened up the waiting thousands by a splendid run around Robey's end for twenty-five yards. But after another wait the game grew tedious again. Ferbert and Senter made short gains and Bloomingston was forced to kick. He didn't want to lose possession of the ball, so made a short drive for twenty yards and the wiry Richards, who was on the side, secured the ball handily. But on the next line-up it went to Chicago for holding, and Bloomingston regretted that he had not kicked harder.

Prettiest Play of the Game.

The ball was on Chicago's thirty-yard line. Neel made a good dive through the center for five yards and then came the prettiest sight of the game. The ball was given to Gale, who found an opening large enough to drive a tally-ho coach through. In a second he was beyond the line and running for the Michigan goal like the wind. There was only one man available to stop his progress. That was Bloomingston. And he did it in a way that will not be forgotten by the 10,000 spectators until next season. The two men were both at top speed and running almost at right angles. When Bloomingston reached just the right point he put out his arms and made a headlong flying dive. For several seconds he hung in the air and then struck Gale just below the hips. It is needless to say that Gale went down as if struck with the heavy part of a trip hammer, while the crowd on the bleachers screamed themselves hoarse at the prettiest tackle ever seen on the Marshall Field.

After that Chicago could not gain and was forced to kick again. The same old weakness in the end showed itself and Bloomingston carried the ball back almost as far as the kick. Then Michigan tried gains through the line, but met the same great difficulty as Chicago had and was forced to punt. Bloomingston kicked only seventeen yards, but the ends were ready and Neel could not stir from his tracks after making the catch.

Time was nearly up and Chicago decided to put things safe by another kick. After several trys at the line Neel punted, but the kick was blocked and rolled back thirty-five yards to within ten yards of Chicago's goal. Afraid to kick again after that experience Chicago bucked the line for small gains and gradually forged ahead. But it was slow work and the ball finally went to Michigan on downs and everybody expected another touchdown.

It was disappointing on the next line-up to have the ball go back to Chicago for holding in the line.

After a loss of six yards by Gale the case looked desperate for Chicago, when Neel saved the day. He made one of the best punts of the day and put the ball so far down into Michigan's territory that the hardest line bucking could not bring it back before time was called at the end of the first half, with the ball on Michigan's forty-yard line.

In the Second Half.

The second half promised considerable scoring for Michigan, but was not up to expectation. Chicago evidently thought it necessary to try all the tricks she knew, and began by a fake kick-off which had to be tried over again. The next kick was good for thirty yards, however, but was brought back fifteen by Hollister. Richards made his first and only fumble on the line-up, and the ball went back a yard. Then Bloomingston made his first kick with the wind. It was high, but did not seem to catch the wind and only netted thirty yards. Clarke secured the ball.

Persistent line bucking did no good for Chicago and Allen tried a fake kick. Michigan got the ball, however, with only ten yards lost. Then, after a bit of fast play, Bloomingston put his toe under the end of the football and made a tremendous kick of sixty-five yards, almost to Chicago's goal. Neel thought it would roll across, but was mistaken, and had to drop on the ball on the three-yard line. Then as soon as possible Neel kicked back twenty-five yards and put the goal out of danger for the time.

At the Chicago thirty-yard line the ball went back to Chicago on downs, under peculiar circumstances. Michigan was only fifteen yards from the goal and a drop kick was decided upon. The ball went back to the full back all right, but he decided to run instead and was downed for eighteen yards' loss. Then the ball was given to Chicago, because eighteen yards are not twenty yards.

Where Bloomingston Played.

Line bucking and end runs here netted Chicago something, but a double pass lost. Then Neel kicked. Bloomingston caught the punt, took a short run, and then returned it with interest. When Neel finally secured the ball it was on Chicago's fifteen-yard line. Then Chicago tried some more line bucking, which was hopeless, but necessary, and finally kicked again. For the second time Bloomingston returned the punt and this time he overdid the matter, for it rolled behind Chicago's goal line and was pounced on by Neel for the first touch back of the game.

Then followed three series of plays of almost exact similarity. Chicago would kick the ball thirty yards and Michigan bring it back with unfailing regularity only to lose on a fumble or holding in the line. The third time Neel kicked the ball was brought back fifteen yards by Ferbert to Chicago's twenty-five-yard line. Then the Michigan men set to work on the second and last touchdown. Bloomingston made six yards through tackle, then repeated it for two through center. Then a third time he was given the ball and made the touchdown. Just how it happened no one seems to know. There were fifteen necessary yards to go when Bloomingston shot out of the bunch and covered the distance, being tackled on the top of the huge snow bank back of the goal line. Score Michigan 10, Chicago 0.

The try for goal was fully as difficult as the preceding one, but Bloomingston demonstrated his superiority to other Western full backs by kicking dead to center and making the score 12 for Michigan.

Not Much After This.

After the second goal nothing much happened. Bloomingston showed himself able to kick anywhere from fifty to seventy-five yards with the wind, but mostly made short, high kicks, hoping to secure the ball for Michigan by the play. Neel, on the other hand, kicked for dear life, but up against the wind could make but thirty yards at each trial. There was one excellent run in process of construction by Hollister when the referee brought the ball back for off-side play and spoiled the undertaking. Then there was another chance where Farnham should have fallen on the ball for a touchdown, but made a sorry fumble.

By good judgment Neel let the ball roll over the goal line once for a touchback and saved his side from a dangerous predicament. After that a good kick by the same player put the goal out of danger and time was finally called with the ball in Chicago's possession on its twenty-five-yard line. Following is the summary:

Chicago.	Position.	Michigan.
Robey	Right end	Farnham
C. Allen	Right tackle	Henninger
Lamson	Right guard	Hall
F. Allen	Center	Carr
Rullkoetter	Left guard	Hooper
Williamson	Left tackle	Villa
Ewing	Left end	Senter
Nichols	Quarter back	Richards
Gale	Right half back	Ferbert
Neel	Left half back	Hollister
[illegible]	Full back	Bloomingston

Score—Michigan, 12; Chicago, 0.
Place and date—Marshall Field, Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Richards, Bloomingston.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Bloomingston [2].
Injured—Ewing, collar bone broken.
Time—Thirty-five minute halves.
Referee—Gould [Amherst]; umpire, Upton [Harvard]; linesmen, Freund and Sincere.

HOW CAPT. HENNINGER SAW IT.

The Michigan men do not seem to be inspired with the respect for the Chicago team that it would seem they should be by the close score. They all think they should have won by a much larger score than they did. Most of the men say they ought to have won 30 to 0, and that they would have done so had they been in form. They say:

Chicago had good staying qualities. In other ways I think we outclassed them. Their team work was poor and they were slow in starting. Of course this was due partially to the slippery condition of the field. The sawdust did considerable good, but there was ice beneath and both teams found it rather slow work in getting started. But outside of that the Chicago men's team work was off color. They are hardly up to the mark of the Minnesota team and are certainly not in the same class with Purdue, whom we found to be the heaviest and strongest team we have met in the West.

In my position as tackle I was placed so that I could not see the individual work of many on the opposing team, my attention being taken up with Williamson, who played opposite me. I did not find him as strong as other men I've played against this year, but he is a good player and a credit to any team.

There was some holding done in the line that I saw in which both teams were guilty, but I think that it was done at times when the umpire could not see it. I have no fault to find with either of the officials and think they were entirely impartial.

F. W. HENNINGER, Capt.

THOSE WHO SAW THE GAME.

As an attraction for South Side society the game was a success. A dozen coaches, drawn by four or six horses and carrying dainty young women and beribboned young men wearing large chrysanthemums, were along the side lines in the background. Then there were drags, phaetons, and dog carts, all well appointed and each contributing its full quota of enthusiasm. The grand stand was crowded, many of the occupants being well known in educational and social circles of the South Side.

Kenwood Club Party.

At the south end of the grounds was the Kenwood coaching party in a coach drawn by six dapple grays. The party wore Michigan colors. There were present:

Miss Bingham,
Miss Speer,
Miss D. Wiser,
Mr. Hudson,
Mr. Arms,
Mr. Mentzer,
Miss Hudson,
Miss Turner,
Miss B. Wiser,
Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Belfield,
Mr. Atkinson,
Miss E. Sibley,
Miss G. Sibley,
Miss Carpenter,
Miss Hubbard,
Mr. Bliss,
Mr. Hagey,
Mr. Lewis,
Mr. Jenkins.

Phi Kappa Psis.

The Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of the University of Michigan was in a coach drawn by four iron gray horses. There were in the party:

Mr. W. S. Holden,
Mr. R. R. Bradley,
Mr. C. W. Senzenbaugh,
Mr. R. B. Wilcox,
Mr. Chas. Rush,
Mr. F. G. Plain,
Mr. C. H. Morse Jr.,
Mr. H. A. Cole,
Mr. J. H. Bradley,
Mr. C. B. Williams,
Mr. L. H. Hole,
Mr. C. B. Hole.
Mr. D. G. Swannell,
Mr. H. N. Hosick,
Mr. H. H. Pinney,
Mr. A. B. Noble,
Mr. R. F. Simmons,
Mr. J. H. Prentiss,
Mr. J. C. Chase,
Mr. W. W. Hughes,
Mr. J. W. F. Bennett,
Mr. R. L. Dean,
Mr. F. C. Smith.

Wellington Club.

The Wellington club of the North Side was in a coach drawn by six bays. The party wore Michigan colors. They were:

Miss Hackett,
Miss Stewart,
Miss Pyreon,
Miss Wallace,
Miss Bowes,
Miss Jennings,
Miss Maus,
Miss Abernathy,
Miss Sullivan,
Miss Barteime,
Miss Titus,
Miss Twitty,
Miss Fickes,
Miss Snowell,
Miss Heinemann,
Miss Sauter.
Mr. Westrich,
Mr. Sauter,
Mr. McNulty,
Mr. E. C. Sullivan,
Mr. Emmel,
Mr. Roach,
Mr. Keefer,
Mr. Searl,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Munson,
Mr. P. W. Sullivan,
Mr. A. G. Sullivan,
Mr. O'Brien,
Mr. Heinemann,
Mr. Umbdenstock,
Mr. Lahman.

Beta Theta Pi.

Beta Theta Pi of Michigan had a coaching party drawn by six dapple grays. There were in the party:

Miss Jackson,
Miss Goodrich,
Miss Griswold,
Miss Clark,
Mrs. Dunn,
Mrs. Gross,
Mrs. Goodyear,
Miss Florence Smith,
Miss Dunn,
Miss Wilson,
Mr. Goodyear,
Mr. Dunn,
Mr. G. M. Wisner,
Mr. G.M. Chander.
Mr. G. B. Carpenter,
Mr. S. H. Dunn,
Mr. E. M. Smith,
Miss Holman,
Miss Stouffer,
Mr. S. H. Douden,
Mr. B. Gross,
Mr. L. E. Maher,
Mr. C. R. Norton,
Mr. R. B. Upham,
Mr. W. A. Upham,
Mr. Arthur Simpson,
Mr. S. B. Parmilee.

A private coaching party included:

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buell,
Miss Little,
Miss L. Little,
Miss Grace Otis,
Miss Curtis,
Mr. R. D. Small,
Mr. W. F. Giles,
Mr. J. W. Thorne.
Miss Shufelt,
Miss Lee,
Miss Henderson,
Miss Elizabeth Henderson,
Mr. Wonhan,
Col. H. E. Perry,
Mr. F. B. Fuller,
Mr. C. F. McLean.

A coaching party, given by Mr. F. R. Pardridge, included the following:

Miss Dickie,
Mrs. William Camp,
Miss Florence Pardridge,
Miss Calkins,
Miss Rose Walker,
Miss Mermimee.
Miss Nettie Lewis,
Mr. William Camp,
Mr. Harry Taft,
Mr. Percy Crocker,
Mr. Claude Dickey,
Mr. Frank Hibbard.

The Omega club of the university occupied a coach just north of the big stand. It included:

Miss Winter,
Miss McWilliams,
Miss Marjorie Cook,
Miss Kane,
Miss Barger,
Miss Kennedy,
Miss Grace Freeman,
Miss Reed,
Miss Tooker,
Miss Capen,
Miss Allin,
Miss Jenkins,
Mr. Stone.
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. H. Dougherty,
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Rand,
Mr. Tooker,
Mr. Vincent,
Mr. McIntyre,
Mr. P. B. Smith,
Mr. Kennedy,
Mr. Henning,
Mr. Louis Wolf,
Mr. W. S. Bond.

From the University.

The Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of Chicago University were in a coach at the south end of the big stand. Their decorations were pink and lavender. There were:

Miss Copeland,
Miss Haskell,
Miss Waters,
Miss Rider,
Miss Allison,
Miss Rust,
Mr. J. W. Campbell,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lewis.
Miss Gladwin,
Miss Purdy,
Miss Clark,
Mr. Sass,
Mr. Curtis,
Mr. Rush,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Tunell.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity of the Chicago University occupied a coach at the north end of the big stand. There were in the party:

Henry Hewitt,
Mr. Trumbull,
William Vaughan,
H. Wales,
H. Mulford,
H. G. Lozier,
A. Hoyt,
Charles Ford.
Mr. Van Price,
Roy Griswold,
William Meloy,
R. Dudley,
M. Sampsell,
Robert Meloy,
Arthur Dudley.

Bankers Are There.

The Bankers' Athletic club had three coaches on the grounds. Their colors were similar to Michigan, but the bank clerks all yelled for Chicago. Their party included: Messrs. Brown, Davies, Allmendinger, Ross, Morgan, Harris, Beeks, Waters, Crosby, and Godfrey from the First National Bank. Messrs. Maas, Stuart, Wolff, Burg, Taylor, and Wile from the American Exchange National Bank. Messrs. Cawthorne, Day, Clute, Sherwin, and Van Hoesen from the National Bank of Illinois. Messrs. G. F. Orde, Hanson, Rockwell, and Jarvis from the Northern Trust company. Others of their party were:

Mr. Hitt,
Mr. Dougherty,
Mr. E. C. Schneider,
Mr. George Jewett,
Mr. Robert Bowie,
Mr. Paddleford.
Mr. Marsh,
Mr. S. Rosenthal,
Mr. C. F. Schneider,
Mr. Seifert,
Mr. E. Bartelme.

In the Grand Stand.

Among those seated in the grand stand were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Harper,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rust,
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell,
The Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Aked,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat,
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair,
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Goodspeed,
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague,
Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Small,
Prof. Herman von Holst,
Prof. G. S. Goodspeed,
Prof. Jacques Loeb,
Mr. G. W. Gallup,
Miss M. Reynolds,
Miss Marion Talbot,
Mr. Hulbert,
Dr. C. H. Hewitt,
Mr. Harris Hancock,
Prof. C. D. Buck,
Mr. Ferd W. Peck,
Prof. R. Harper,
Prof. Edward Capps,
Mr. Walter Peck,
Mr. Jewell Harper,
Mr. Robert McLeish,
Prof. and Mrs. Hale,
Mr. E. Keith,
Mr. W. S. Russell,
Mr. F. H. Atkinson Jr.,
Mr. H. W. Hudson,
Mr. J. H. Bullen,
Mr. F. L. Allen,
Mr. M. B. Aaron,
Mr. James Harper,
Mr. F. J. Mills,
Prof. and Mrs. Laughlin,
Mr. Charles Zeublin,
Prof. and Mrs. Vincent,
Mr. P. B. Herr,
Mr. E. L. Miller,
Mr. J. R. Angell,
Mr. Harry Bates,
Mr. W. B. Kelley,
Mr. George Sloan,
Mr. Norman Kellogg,
Mr. J. S. Jameson,
Mr. Phil Chase,
Mr. Samuel Hawley,
Mr. Ned Rogers,
Mr. J. H. Conrad,
Mr. E. L. Miller,
Mr. G. M. Chase,
Mr. H. T. Nightingale,
Mr. J. A. Jamieson,
Mr. H. W. Cutter,
Mr. C. Chapman,
Miss Helen Cutter,
Miss Chapman,
Miss Aaron,
Miss Ellsberg.

TOO GOOD FOR ILLINOIS.

PURDUE BEATS CHAMPAIGN IN A GREAT FOOTBALL BATTLE.

One of the Hardest Fought Games Ever Played at Lafayette, but Clean, Without Slugging Tactics and Fair—Hoosiers Last the Longest in a Test of Physical Strength and Endurance—Illinois' Fake Kick Seemingly a Bad Play.

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—This afternoon in the presence of nearly 6,000 football enthusiasts the Hoosier team of Purdue demonstrated its superiority over the famous Champaign team of Illinois. It was one of the hardest fought games ever witnessed on Stuart field, and was characterized throughout by fair, manly playing, the usual slugging tactics being carefully avoided. The game was played in deep mud. It was a test of physical strength and endurance, as the short gains show.

Each side held the other for downs frequently and both sides were forced to punt often. Illinois won the toss and took the west goal, giving Purdue the east and kick-off. Robertson kicked off for Purdue to Pfeffer, who fumbled, Beebe falling on the ball. Illinois was the first to score, making a safety on a blocked kick. Esterline had been signaled to kick and the ball was passed back, but "Indian" Pfeffer broke through the line and blocked the kick and the ball rolled over the Purdue goal, Robertson falling on it, held by the Illinois men. The half closed with the score 2 to 0 in favor of Illinois.

Hotchkiss kicked off in the second half and the ball was returned fifteen yards by Buschman, the heavy half back of Purdue. After this it was worked by short gains down the field steadily, but Illinois finally took it on downs. A wrangle took place on account of the alleged failure of the quarter to snap the ball back properly and Illinois get ten yards for off side.

The ball was on Purdue's ten-yard line, when Illinois lost the ball by a fake kick. This was the nearest chance Illinois had to score, and had aggressive tactics been resorted to a score might have resulted. After the ball changed hands twice Purdue pushed steadily to the Illinois goal, and Moore scored a touchdown from the two-yard line, Jamieson kicking goal. Time was called, with the ball on the Illinois thirty-yard line in the possession of Purdue. The line-up:

Purdue.	Position.	Champaign.
Schmitz	Right end	Branch
Alward	Right tackle	Pfeffer
Webb	Right guard	Beebe
Kerchoval	Center	Zimmerman
Kirchoff	Left guard	Sweeney
Robertson	Left tackle	Pixley
Marshall	Left end	Schacht
Jamieson	Quarter back	McKee
Bushman	Right half back	Baum
Moore	Left half back	Sconce
Esterline	Full back	Hotchkiss [Capt.]

Score—Purdue, 6; Illinois, 2.
Place and date—Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 28, 1895.
Safety touchdown—Robertson.
Touchdown—Moore.
Goal kicked on touchdown—Jamieson.
Time—Thirty-five minute halves.
Referee—Woody; umpire, Vinton; linesmen, Jacobson and Bateson.

HARD GAME AT CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Wabash Defeats the State University—Player Has a Leg Broken.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Wabash College defeated the State University today by 16 to 12. The game was a fierce and bloody contest throughout. Eagleson of Indiana was badly hurt and Clouser of Wabash had a leg broken. The Wabash team complained bitterly of the umpiring of Wrenn and the refereeing of Sampson and several times came near leaving the field.

Wabash scored a touchdown twenty seconds after the kick-off in the first half, Reed running the full length of the field. In this half Indiana made two touchdowns and goals, the second of which Wabash vigorously protested, but in vain. In the second half Indiana became demoralized and Wabash scored two touchdowns more, making both goals. Indiana left the field finally, claiming time was up. The line-up:

Wabash.	Position.	Indiana University
Flannigan	Right end	Thompson
Ashman	Right tackle	Ferguson
Demaree	Right guard	King [Capt.]
Rauch	Center	Cook
Farrell	Left guard	Endicott
Mulrooney	Left tackle	Orme
Pattison	Left end	Sheeks
Sullivan [Capt.]	Quarter back	Banford
Clouser	Right half back	Eagleson
Reed	Left half back	Hubbard
Ristine	Full back	Williams

An unbiased onlooker says that at the beginning of the second half the Captains of the teams agreed to stop at 4:45. The referee called time, but Wabash tried to force the referee to continue the game, and on his refusal made an absurd claim of the game. When the referee called time the score was: Indiana, 12; Wabash, 10. Ames, the coach of the Wabash team, umpired the game and gave a most disgraceful exhibition.

DOCTORS BEATEN AT NOTRE DAME.

College of Physicians and Surgeons Make a Poor Showing.

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Notre Dame easily defeated the College of Physicians and Surgeons team today by 32 to 0. Notre Dame made long runs around the end and in the line the doctors did good work. In the first half the visitors played a strong game, but seemed unable in the second to get at Notre Dame's excellent interference. The line-up:

Physicians and S.	Position.	Notre Dame.
Mayhew	Right end	Mullen
Husk	Right tackle	Kelley
Champlin	Right guard	Casey [Capt.]
King	Center	Gallagher
Myers	Left guard	Cavanaugh
Dolan	Left tackle	McCarthy
Williams	Left end	Murphy
Hansel	Quarter back	Walsh
Wyncoop [Capt.]	Right half back	Brown
Speckerman	Left half back	Wheeler
Cleveland	Full back	Geoke

Score—Notre Dame, 32; Physicians and Surgeons, 0.
Place and date—Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Wheeler, Murphy [2], Casey, Geoke, Brown.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Casey [3].
Referee—Dunn. Umpire—Zeitler.
Linesmen—Bennett, Rosenthal.

HAHNEMANN BEATEN AT MONMOUTH.

Chicago Team Never Has Any Chance of Winning.

Monmouth, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Monmouth College football team shut out the Hahnemann Medical College team of Chicago this afternoon 16 to 0. The game was played on grounds from which the snow had been scooped and which was too slippery for easy work. McKirahan and Schmunk for Monmouth made fine runs. At no time did the Chicago team have any show of scoring. The line-up:

Hahnemann.	Position.	Monmouth.
Soule	Right end	McKirahan
Dwight	Right tackle	Harris
File	Right guard	Pinkerton
Miller	Center	Wilson
Metcalf	Left guard	McCracken
Bentley	Left tackle	Schmunk
Gowdy	Left end	McKelvey
Randall	Quarter back	Hannum
Brady	Right half back	Miller
Warner	Left half back	Mahaffy
Hadden	Full back	Turnbull

BELOIT BEATS RUSH-LAKE FOREST.

Wisconsin Boys Too Much for the Amalgamated Eleven.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Beloit College defeated Lake Forest University 18 to 0 today. The game was played on neutral territory here in Elgin. The line-up:

Beloit.	Position.	Rush-Lake Forest.
Knudston	Right end	Barrett
Bunge	Right tackle	Lee
Payne	Right guard	Smolt
Austin	Center	Duncan
Cox	Left guard	Thom
Rodgers	Left tackle	Woolsey
Reggs	Left end	Griffith
Jeffries	Quarter back	Loomis
Atkinson	Right half back	Jackson
Myers	Left half back	Libby
Hinckley	Full back	Sager

Score—Beloit, 18; Lake Forest, 0.
Place and date—Elgin, Ill., Nov. 28, 1895.
Touchdowns—Atkinson, Myers, Hinckley.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Hinckley [3].
Time—Thirty-five minute halves.

SAY MANHATTANS PLAY ROUGHLY.

Racine Eleven, However, Manage to Beat the Chicagoans.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Racine athletic football eleven defeated the Manhattan Athletic club's eleven of Chicago here this afternoon 10 to 6. Three thousand people witnessed the game. Much brutal work on the part of the visitors was noticeable. Two fist fights occurred, and it took a dozen bluecoats to separate the combatants and clear the crowds from the field.

Six minutes after the game was called Herzog made a run of five yards around the left end for a touchdown. Sugden kicked goal. The Manhattans succeeded in forcing the pigskin to within five yards of the Racine goal, and Dixon of the Racines made a safety touchdown.

During the second half Manhattan made steady gains through the center and finally pushed Roach over for its first touchdown. No goal. One minute before the expiration of the second half Herzog made another run around left end for a touchdown. The line-up:

Racine.	Position.	Manhattan.
Baker	Right end	Larson
Johnson	Right tackle	Fricke
Lewis	Right guard	Frincke
Harbridge	Center	Paulman
Morse	Left guard	Reynolds
Guilbert, Weisman	Left tackle	C. Stone
Sugden, Gilbert	Left end	Doud
Dixon	Quarter back	E. Stone
Smielding	Right half back	Roach
Herzog	Left half back	Burns
Roger	Full back	Bretton

Score—Racine, 10; Manhattan, 6.
Place and date—Racine, Wis., Nov. 28, 1895.
Safety touchdown—Dixon.
Touchdown—Herzog.
Goal kicked on touchdown—Sugden.
Time—Thirty minute halves.
Referee, Robinson; umpire, Williams; linesmen, Rodway and Sibler.

BUCKWA IS FIRST AT NEW ORLEANS.

Captures the Thanksgiving Handicap in Impressive Style.

Buckwa captured the Thanksgiving Handicap at New Orleans yesterday in impressive style. Results of the racing on the tracks were as follows:

At New Orleans.

First race, 1 mile—Norman, 96 pounds [A. Barrett], 2 to 1, won; Tancred, 95 [Newcom], 15 to 1, second; Major McLaughlin, 101 [D. Davis], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Tom Sayre, Lagniappe, Ilasco, King Michael, and F. C. Nichols also ran. Buzgo fell.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Nicholas, 110 pounds [Murphy], 3 to 5, won; Arsenic, 102 [A. Barrett], 20 to 1, second; George Smith, 110 [Ross], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Imp. Sugar, Nikita, Walnut Ridge, Conductor Cox, and Judith C. also ran.

Third race, selling, 1½ miles—Lightfoot, 108 pounds [McGlone], 8 to 5, won; Marcel, 106 [F. Kelly], 5 to 1, second; Peytonia, 103 [Gatewood], 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:39. Tasco, Salvador, Ashland, Cyantha, Lotus, and Ulster also ran.

Fourth race, Thanksgiving Handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Buckwa, 117 pounds [J. Hill], 7 to 5, won; Logan, 115 [Ham], 11 to 5, second; Chattanooga, 107 [R. Doggett], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Orinda, Newhouse, Onalaska, George W., Cass, and Victoress also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Proverb, 105 pounds [J. Hill], 10 to 1, won; Adah L., 105 [Newcom], 20 to 1, second; El Reno, 110 [Hyle], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Bob Wagner, White Wings, Tommie Rutter, B. F. Fly Jr., Bob Neville, Tradesman, No Remarks, and Tenny Jr. also ran.

At Lexington.

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Ida Warner, 105 pounds [Mahone], 4 to 1, won; Chatterbox, 105 [Van Keuren], 8 to 1, second; Feast, 105 [J. Jones], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. Passed, Oneretta, Hawthorne, and Belle also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Font d'Or, 106 pounds [Perkins], even, won; Crumbach, 109 [Mahon], 2 to 1, second; Amy T., 106 [White], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Uno, Brownell, Limerock, and Longnique also ran.

Third race, purse, 4½ furlongs—Lutie Lewis, 105 pounds [Perkins], 8 to 5, won; Bramble Leaf, 105 [W. Jones], 10 to 1, second; Martin, 108 [Everett], 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:00. Fresco, Corella, Cashier, Drewville Maid, Bella H., and Lew Hopper also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Millboy, 96 pounds [Houston], 40 to 1, won; Glad, 106 [Perkins], 7 to 5, second; Annie M., 99 [Everett], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Major Tom, Leonell, Interior, and Summer Coon also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Myrtelle, 106 pounds [Higgins], 2 to 1, won; Rupee, 106 [Houston], 12 to 1, second; Jennie Miles, 111 [Perkins], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Gus Strauss, Kodak, imp. Damask, and Virginite also ran.

Pooling on Lexington.

First race—Bramble Leaf, $10; Julie d'Or, $5; Rella H., $4; Exhibit, $3; Whileaway, $2; field, $3.

Second race—Uncle Henry, $5; Amy T., Relict, $3 each; Pat Hanley, Virginite, Charley Weber, $2 each.

Third race—Twinkle, $10; Wildfire, $6; Gus Straus, Judge Lyle, $3 each; Summer Coon, $2.

Fourth race—Maj. Dripps, $5; Maj. Tom, Advocate, $3 each; Interior, $2.

Fifth race—Dorette, $5; Harry Shannon, $4; Sir Wellington, Peep O' Day, Hawthorne Bell, $2 each.

At Pimlico.

First race, ⅝ mile—Florrie, 105 pounds [O'Leary], 3 to 1, won; Venetia II., 95 [Keefe], 8 to 1, second; Heresy, 97 [Gifford], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:06. Bernardine, Ha Ha, and Intermission also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—Little Tom, 98 pounds [Gifford], 13 to 5, won; Diabolus, 104 [J. Murphy], 11 to 5, second; Sunup, 96 [O'Leary], 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:36. Longbridge finished first but was disqualified. Cuckoo also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Lady Adams, 109 pounds [J. Murphy], 6 to 5, won; Fatal, 109 [Sims], 8 to 5, second; Kerry Gow, 112 [Fox], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:53½. Julien also ran.

Fourth race, Thanksgiving Day Handicap, 1 mile—Premier, 67 pounds [Maher], 10 to 1, won; Levina, 108 [N. Hill], 2 to 1, second; Volley, 92 [Keefe], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:49½. Ina and Salvor also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Shakspeare II., 109 pounds [Littlefield], 5 to 1, won; Whippany, 108 [Healy], 10 to 1, second; Tremargo, 108 [Sims], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:19¾. King T., Forum, and Beatrice also ran.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Eclipse, 112 pounds [Sims], 1 to 5, won; Phœbus, 90 [Mahon], 9 to 2, second; Antidote, 90 [O'Leary], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:56.

At St. Asaph.

First race, maidens, 5½ furlongs—Kitty Van, 102 pounds [Griffin], 6 to 5, won driving by a head; Balmoral, 102 [Neary], 6 to 1, second by six lengths; Bloodstone, 105 [Washburn], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¼. Belden, Georgie R., Miss Tristan, Gold Fly, King Rene, Jerome, and Volcanic finished as named.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4½ furlongs—Pennbrook, 103 pounds [Neel], 3 to 1, won by four lengths; Nantucket, 108 [Griffin], even money, second by two lengths; Arabella, 95 [Fletcher], 10 to 1, third. Time, :56¼. Mullaghamore, Treanna, Grassmere, and May Pinkerton ran in the order given.

Third race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Pattle, 105 pounds [R. King], 10 to 1, won by four lengths; Avon, 105 [Delehanty], 8 to 1, second by a neck; Joyeuse, 105 [Griffin], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:20½. Eddie M., Lento, Cheddar, Alonzo Devisee, Gaiety and Fidget also ran.

Fourth race, Thanksgiving handicap, 6½ furlongs—Con Lucy, 103 pounds [Gleason], 6 to 5, won easily by three parts of a length; Tribute, 115 [Neary], 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Dillon J., 102 [McDermott], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½. Siva, Imp. Velvet Rose, and Pink H. also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ½ mile—Sonora, 105 pounds [Griffin], 6 to 5, won by a length; Eclipse Jr., 108 [Neel], 8 to 1, second by three lengths; Annie T., 99 [Fletcher], 12 to 1, third. Time, :50. Berwyn, Mollie May, Lumberman, Glengary, and Laurella ran unplaced.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Gloriana, 97 pounds [Fletcher], 3 to 1, won driving by half a length; Ponce De Leon, 112 [Delehanty], 12 to 5, second by two lengths; Billy Boy, 104 [Stansbury], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½. Dr. Helmuth, Equity, Elizabeth, Black Beauty, and Chief Justice finished as named.

JUNIUS WINS THE PALACE HOTEL.

Beats Bright Phoebus, Who Was Considered a Sure Winner.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28.—The Pacific Coast Jockey club inaugurated its winter meeting at the new Ingleside track today in the presence of 15,000 people. Heavy rains made the track heavy. The Palace Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-olds, valued at $2,000, was the chief attraction. Bright Phœbus was looked upon as a sure winner. He was heavily backed at even money, but 125 pounds weight told on him and he finished a bad fourth, the winner turning up in Ed Corrigan's Junius, who was as good as 30 to 1 in the betting. He was well played by his owner. J. O. C. and Col. Wightman ran a dead heat in the hurdle race and the purse was divided. The summaries:

First race, 1 mile—Semper Lex, won; Montana, second; Installator, third. Time, 1:45¼.

Second race, ¾ mile—Oregon Eclipse, won; Potentate, second; Montalvo, third. Time, 1:18½.

Third race, 1¼ miles, Palace Hotel Stakes—Junius, won; Victor, second; Gallant, third. Time, 1:59.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Ravelston, won; La Flecha, second; Pauet, third. Time, 1:12½.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, over hurdles—Dead heat between Col. Wightman and J. O. C.; April, third. Time, 2:55.

BOGARDUS WINS FROM SPRINGFIELD

Contest Under the New Rule in Shooting Tournaments.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Capt. A. H. Bogardus defeated W. Tramp Irwin in the shooting tournament here today by a score of 47 to 44. The shoot was for the best two in three matches, and Bogardus won two of the three.

The contest was held under the new rule, which provides for a fifteen-yard rise and a ten-yard circle around the trap, any bird killed inside the circle being scored lost, and only one barrel of the gun being used. A gold medal was the prize.

ALTGELD HONORS A REQUISITION.

Authority Is Issued for a New Bank at Carmi.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today honored the requisition of the Governor of Kansas for the extradition of Gyp and Ed Corzine, wanted in Harper County, Kas., for grand larceny and under arrest at Jerseyville, this State.

The Auditor of Public Accounts today issued a certificate of authority to the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Carmi to commence business in this State. The capital stock is placed at $30,000. Leonard Pyle is named as President and John M. Crabs as cashier.

ASSAULTED WITH A BOWLDER.

A Justice Nearly Killed by a Man for Whom He Issued a Warrant.

Lancaster, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—William Bloom murderously assaulted 'Squire William E. Brown this afternoon with a bowlder, inflicting injuries upon his head which may prove fatal. Bloom's wife had sworn out a warrant for his arrest for abusing his family. The Squire's participation in the matter enraged Bloom, who sought the 'Squire in his office and made the assault.

HILL RENEWS THE WAR.

OLD-TIME ANIMOSITY TOWARD MR. CLEVELAND BREAKS OUT.

He Delivers a Political Speech at Minneapolis Before the Hennepin Democratic League—Grover's Picture Is Turned to the Wall and Then Turned Back Again in the Course of a Hot Personal Debate—New York Senator Slurs the President.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The reception to Senator D. B. Hill by the Hennepin Democratic League this afternoon was rather a sensational affair. There is but one picture in the room, and that is of President Cleveland. A local attorney deliberately turned it to the wall, saying it wasn't right to have Cleveland's picture there and not Hill's.

A local liquor dealer demanded that the picture be turned back and insisted on it. Then J. H. Martin, President of the league, introducing Senator Hill, said he considered him one of the greatest statesmen in the country, second to no man in the party as regards able and patriotic statesmanship. If there was any exception it was Grover Cleveland.

There was faint applause at this, but it was immediately followed by groans. A man sitting next to A. D. Smith, the Democratic free silver candidate for Congress, announced that Mr. Smith was the one who caused much of the disturbance.

After a few minutes Senator Hill began to speak, and to the surprise of all made a political speech, explaining, in the first place, that they had taken an unfair advantage of him in dragging him into a political gathering like the one which he was addressing.

Makes a Political Speech.

"Your President," said he, "has asked me to say a few words of good cheer to you on this occasion. I find this a rather difficult task. The Democratic party had hard luck recently in the elections. The party has been beaten nearly everywhere. I am not one of those who feel called upon to explain the reason why we went to defeat. Perhaps it was because we were departing from Democratic precedents and principles; perhaps it has been because of party mistakes; perhaps because of mistakes of individuals, and perhaps it was in spite of all the best planning and working that was possible.

"You know that politics is like the human body. Sometimes it gets sick in spite of the best regimen to keep off disease and the observance of all rules of health the man knows. There are in the body politic a great many men who sometimes vote with one side and sometimes with another. You cannot always rely upon what these people will do, but what we can do is to accept the verdict with good nature. If some say it was the fault of the President we know that the President is not the Democratic party. If some say Congress is to blame we know that is not altogether true, because Congress does not make the party. The Democratic party consists of the great mass of the common people. No one man; no ten men are the party. Then, you know, it may not have been the fault of the party at all. Van Buren was defeated the second time he ran for President, not because he had not been an excellent President, because his administration of the affairs of the country was the very best; defeat is an incident to politics and to political affairs wherever the people rule, as in a country like ours.

Hill Keeps His Courage.

"I admit the situation is not as we would like to have it, but let us pick flints and go at it again. If we are beaten once we must get up and try the next election just as earnestly, feeling that our cause is just and that if we stick to our principles we will win the respect of the men in the other party and finally triumph. Above all we must not bend and trim to every passing breeze of popular fancy: the party that will endure must not be like the willow of the plain that bows low to every wind, but rather like the oak of the forests that stands firm through all weather. There has been too much of a disposition on the part of some of our party leaders to get into the place and adopt the ideas of some other party. This is always fatal to party success.

"It was a misfortune when we succeeded in securing the control of the government that we had so many States in the Democratic column. Congress was overwhelmingly Democratic and some of us lost our heads. We tried to do too much.

Pats Himself on the Back.

"I tried to keep cool. I saw we were trying to do what we were not pledged to do and I opposed some of the Populistic innovations. I am not one of those that cry 'To the victor belongs the spoil,' but on the other hand I do not believe that the men to be rewarded after a political victory are the dilettante reformers, who never do anything to secure party success. I think it entirely right that any man who has the ability should aspire to leadership, and these men should be remembered at a time when there are honors to bestow. You know we have not been overburdened with the division of the patronage of the government in the State of New York during the present administration [general applause], but what good is patronage? Then there are the people who think that there should be non-partisan tickets in the State and in city affairs. They get some men who under other circumstances are good men, and they run for office on the nonpartisan ticket. If they are elected they have what we had in New York recently, but thank goodness we will be rid of it some day.

"This non-partisan movement gave us 40,000 majority in the City of New York. Keep up your party organization, no matter how dark the prospects seem. The Republican party is now in the position where the country will look to it for what is done in the way of legislation. We must be in position to take advantage af their mistakes. It won't do to let the people read nothing but Republican papers all the time. They get to believing what they say. You cannot expect to make a campaign and do any effective work in September and October. The real work of an election is early in June, July, and August. Then is when your literature will do some good. Minnesota is in the list of solid Republican States, but its people are intelligent, and they will some day see that the party of the people is the Democratic party. I believe that if the Democratic party stands firm in its old and time-tried principles and is not carried about by every wind that blows it will become the controlling party in our government. I want to see it in the position where it cannot only control the legislation of the country for one administration and have it upset by the next, but put its principles into laws and have the time necessary to have them fully tried and tested."

M'GEOUCH FUNERAL ON SATURDAY.

Two Railroad Accidents and an Explosion Reported from Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28.—A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train on the Prairie du Chien division ran into a freight train, near Stoughton early this morning. Both engines were wrecked. None of the passengers were injured. Mail Clerk L. B. Murphy and Engineer Campbell received slight injuries.

Two St. Paul engines collided at Mayville this morning, and Conductor O'Neill was injured.

An explosion in a sewer in Broadway, near Wisconsin street, this morning caused consternation. One manhole cover landed on a passing street car. The explosion resulted from escaped illuminating gas.

The funeral of Peter McGeoch, who killed himself yesterday, will be held on Saturday. The burial will be private.

DAVIS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

End of Train-Wrecking Case Involving a Loss of Eleven Lives.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—George Washington Davis, colored, was today found guilty of murder in the second degree for wrecking a Rock Island passenger train.

A displaced rail on a long bridge threw the train from the track and off thirty feet to the ground. Eleven people were killed and many injured. This is the third trial. The first, nearly a year ago, resulted in no verdict. The second began two weeks ago, but just as the taking of evidence began one of the jurors went crazy. He has since claimed he was drugged.

FAILURE IS FOLLOWED BY SUCCESS.

C. M. Loring Assigns and Then Takes to Himself a Wife.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Minneapolis society received the somewhat sensational announcement this evening of the marriage of C. M. Loring, President of the North American Telegraph company, and who recently made an assignment, to Miss Florence Barton of this city. The wedding took place in private this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Loring have gone East.

UNIFORMS FOR THE GIRL STUDENTS.

Will Wear Blue Blouses and Bloomers at Lawrence University.

Appleton, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The girls of Lawrence University will wear uniforms. Ever since the young men of the military department blossomed out in gray and black regimentals the girls have been considering the idea.

The original plan was to have suits of cadet gray, but, this having been found impracticable, the girls have decided on navy blue blouses, laced across the front with black braid.

Below the waist the costume will differ according to the time and place. For the gymnasium the girls will have bloomers and for street wear skirts of navy blue.

LAMP EXPLODES IN WOOSTER ARMORY

Methodist Celebration Broken Up and Many Are Seriously Burned.

Wooster, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred people jammed in the Armory tonight where the Methodists were giving a medley of nations, when an exploding lamp set fire to two booths. Miss Myrtle Elser's dress was burned, but the fire was put out before she was fatally burned. Mrs. Carey McKee was pitched out a window, falling fifteen feet on her back, and was probably fatally hurt. A dozen or more persons were so badly hurt they had to be taken home in conveyances.

SEES BOTH COMETS AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Prof. Brooks Sees the Two New Heavenly Visitors.

Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The new comet discovered by Prof. Brooks last week was observed by him this morning, position right ascension 9 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds. Declination south 47 minutes.

The comet is moving rapidly northward, and in three days will be on the forepaw of Leo.

Perrin's comet was also observed. It is moving toward the sun and growing brighter.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois, threatening weather and rain, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, colder on Friday night.

For Indiana, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers on Friday evening or night, southerly winds, warmer on Friday, colder on Saturday.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, and much colder by Saturday morning.

For Iowa, threatening weather and rain or snow, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, and much colder on Friday afternoon or night.

For Minnesota, threatening weather and snow, colder, northerly winds.

For Nebraska, threatening weather, rain or snow in eastern portion, much colder, northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.18	54	64	Clear	....	S.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.54	4	18	Snow	.01	N.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.42	38	46	Clear	....	S.
Boston, Mass.	30.54	42	50	Clear	....	S.W.
Cairo, Ill.	30.30	52	54	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.36	30	40	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	30.26	40	40	Clo'dy	....	S.
Cincinnati, O.	30.42	44	50	Clear	....	S.E.
Cleveland, O.	30.42	38	48	Fair	....	S.E.
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	38	38	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	42	44	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Detroit, Mich.	30.40	38	44	Fair	....	S.W.
Dodge City	30.20	44	54	Clear	....	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	30	32	Snow	.04	N.E.
El Paso, Tex.	30.30	52	64	Clear	....	N.W.
Galveston	30.26	64	66	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.
Grand Haven	30.28	36	42	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
Green Bay	30.20	36	40	Clo'dy	....	S.
Helena, Mont.	30.34	40	44	Clear	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.14	12	22	Clo'dy	.02	N.W.
Indianapolis	30.38	42	48	Fair	....	S.E.
Jacksonville	30.34	56	60	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.
Kansas City	30.12	48	48	Clo'dy	....	S.
Little Rock	30.28	54	54	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Los Angeles	30.18	56	65	Clo'dy	....	W.
Marquette	30.14	36	40	Clo'dy	....	S.
Memphis	30.30	54	62	Clo'dy	....	E.
Montreal	30.44	34	40	Clear	....	W.
New Orleans	30.32	56	64	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
New York City	30.56	42	48	Clear	....	S.
Omaha	30.12	38	42	Rain	Tr.	S.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.46	38	48	Clear	....	S.
Palestine	30.26	54	58	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.
Pittsburg	30.46	38	52	Foggy	....	N.
Pueblo	30.30	44	56	Fair	....	N.
Rapid City	30.32	30	42	Foggy	.04	E.
San Francisco	30.04	50	52	Foggy	.12	S.E.
St. Louis	30.26	44	46	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
St. Paul	30.12	34	36	Clo'dy	....	S.
Salt Lake City	30.38	44	44	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	40	40	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	48	50	Clo'dy	....	S.
Washington	30.58	36	48	Clear	....	Calm.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 33 degrees; 9 a. m., 34; 10 a. m., 36; 11 a. m., 37; 12 m., 38. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.97; 5 p. m., 29.72.

DEATHS.

ARADO—Simoni Arado, beloved son of Antonio Arado and Amelia Arado, nee Cafferata, aged 4 years, 11 months 13 days. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10:30, from late residence, 508 Wells-st., to Church of Assumption, thence by C. and N. W. to Calvary.

CLARKE—John J. Clarke, beloved husband of Jane Clarke, father of Joseph, Alexander, and James Clarke, Mrs. J. Bowman, and Mrs. Jules Bearteaux. Funeral from residence, 481 Robey-st., Saturday, Nov. 30, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COLLINS—Mollie E. D., daughter of Michael and Catherine Collins, sister of John, Thomas, Nellie, and Mrs. John Sheehan, Mrs. James Wall, and the late Timothy J. and Patrick Collins, at her parents' residence, 3700 Union-av. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. to Church of Nativity, thence by carriages to Calvary. Boston, Cambridge, Mass., San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

DORN—M. Belle, beloved wife of Fred J. Dorn, daughter of N. T. B. and Maria D. Anderson. Funeral from residence of her father, 331 Center-st., Sunday, Dec. 1, 2 p. m.

KENNEY—Bridget, nee Benson, beloved mother of Thomas and Mrs. M. W. Ormsby and the late John Kenney, aged 63 years. Funeral from her daughter's residence, 4641 State-st., Saturday, Nov. 30, to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence by carriages to C. and N. W. Depot, by cars to Calvary. Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me., papers please copy.

KAYLOR—Genevieve L. [née Redfield], wife of Albert H. Kaylor. Funeral from residence of her mother, 6734 Honoré-st., to Oakwoods, Saturday, 11 a. m. Kansas City papers copy.

MARSH—Nov. 28, at 4:35 a. m., at residence of his nephew, O. B. Marsh, La Grange, Ill., of pneumonia, Dexter Hubbard Marsh of Graton, N. Y., aged 55 years. New York papers please copy.

O'REILLY—Mrs. Mary J. O'Reilly of La Grange, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 5:30 p. m. Funeral Friday, Nov. 29, from Mrs. Floyd's residence, 573 13th-place, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Charles' Church, 12th and Cypress-sts., thence from Union Depot by cars to Calvary.

PAIGE—Albert Paige died Wednesday, Nov. 27. Born at Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1825. Buffalo and Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

VONDER HEIDE—Nov. 27, 1895, Catherine Vonder Heide, aged 71 years 2 months. Funeral Saturday at 11 a. m. from her late residence, 2255 S. Park-av., cor. 23d-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO will convene in the club rooms of the Sherman House Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 p. m. E. R. Lewis of Evanston is expected to address the club. Subject: "The Flag of Our Union."

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GREAT THANKSGIVING WEEK BILL.
SOUTH SIDE,
State and Congress.
PEARL ANDREWS,
Queen of Mimicry.
Ola Hayden, Sharp and Flatt, Lina Mae Crews, and many others
The Melodramatic Success.
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ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS.
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JOSEPH MURPHY
In His Greatest Play,
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Sunday Night—Eugene Tompkins' "Black Crook."

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In a most elaborate production of
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CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

HOOLEY'S—Every Evening, inc. Sunday, at 8:15. Mats. Wes'sday and Sat'day at 2:15.
Sir Augustus Harris' English Opera Co. in
HANSEL AND GRETEL
Children admitted to reserved seats at the matinees at one-half the regular price.

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Chicago Orchestra
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday Afternoon, Nov. 29, 2:30.
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Soloist, FRANZ ONDRICEK.
Reserved Seats 25c to $1.00 matinee. 25c to $1.50 evening.
On sale at Box Office and Inter-Ocean Office.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA....
Under the Direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
Seats on sale at Box-Office Friday, Nov. 29.
Prices—$3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00.

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Wagner Opera
In German, by the DAMROSCH OPERA CO., under the direction of WALTER DAMROSCH.
TONIGHT AT 7:45, LOHENGRIN.
IDEAL CAST—Frau Lohse-Klafsky; Frl. Gadski; Herren Gruening, Behrens, Popovici, Martens.
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"On The Mississippi."
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Special Matinee, Thanksgiving Day.
Next Sunday Matinee: "The White Slave."

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"A FRENCH MARRIAGE."
"I NEVER MISS."
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With All Its Startling Effects and Great Cast.
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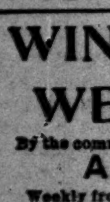

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The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

THE people who think John R. Tanner is acting as stalking horse for Joe Fifer must have been talking with Fifer.

SOUND money, "Old Subscriber," does not mean free silver, though it must be admitted that free silver is nothing but sound.

WHATEVER else "Buck" Hinrichsen may be, he certainly is public spirited. He kept quiet for several weeks before Thanksgiving day.

THE Atlanta exposition is now out of debt, and Atlanta can at last join the rest of the country in jubilations over the fair's merit and beauty.

WE observe that since the election the Hon. Carl Schurz appears to have lost interest in politics. He has become a sort of negligee Schurz, as it were.

"IT is evident" to the Democratic Herald of Peoria "that the Democrats must get together" in order to make sure there are any Democrats left.

COL. WATTERSON can now go ahead with a clear conscience. There will be no need of a Democratic trumpeter in Kentucky for several years to come.

ANY true American, Col. Billmorrison thinks, would be thankful for the Presidency. But the Inter-State Commerce Commissionership is pretty good.

ACCORDING to the Milwaukee papers Senator Hill is a man without education or capacity, thus confirming Mr. Hill's famous assertion: "I am a Democrat."

EX-SENATOR INGALLS says that there was a plot to nominate Garfield in 1880. If so it is safe to say that your Uncle John Sherman was not knowingly a party to it.

THE Springfield News wants the Republicans to nominate Cullom and Bradley next year. This is in conflict with the general opinion that Cullom is not a candidate.

"THE revenues from the present tariff," says Secretary Morton, "are entirely satisfactory." They certainly are, to those who opposed the Gormandized Wilson bill.

THE Democrats are behaving themselves pretty well just now, but there is reason to fear that they will relapse into enthusiasm as soon as the black-and-blue spots have disappeared.

"IF not Cleveland, whom?" is the way the New York Herald puts it. The objective case seems ungrammatical, but it is not. The Herald means "whom will the Republicans thrash?"

THAT Kentucky Colonel of militia who resigned because he would not serve under a Republican Governor will have great difficulty ten years hence in finding any State where he could be comfortable in office.

THAT New York paper which is trying to boom the third term movement by sneering at all Democratic candidates but Cleveland does not mention the Hon. Tammas Taggart of Indianapolis—for obvious reasons. Tam is not to be sneered at.

THE "congress" which sat in Omaha Wednesday impudently declared that there has been an "outlawry of silver." What do the persons making that allegation mean by it? There is today in the United States more silver money than gold money, and every one of the silver dollars is a legal tender for the payment of debts, both those due to the government and to individuals. The silver dollars are so plentiful that many millions of them are locked up in the National Treasury because the people do not want to handle them in circulation, and every one of those dollars is maintained by law at a purchasing power double the intrinsic value of the coin. There is thrice as much legal tender silver money in the United States today as there was before the "crime of 1873" was committed. Not much "outlawry of silver" under such conditions, and no one who is not either a knave or a fool would commit himself to the assertion that silver is outlawed in the United States.

THE minority resolutions offered at the "trans-Mississippi" gathering in Omaha Wednesday declared that—

"We believe this long-continued agitation of the silver question has had much to do with the present financial depression, producing want of confidence, threatening stability and permanency of prices, and is a constant menace to the national credit, exciting apprehension abroad and uncertainty at home."

This is exactly true. The financial depression, which began in 1893, was due to fears for the stability of the currency unit and apprehensions of Democratic tinkering with the tariff. It was this that caused the temporary appreciation in the purchasing power of money, which the majority resolutions falsely ascribe to an appreciating money standard and to an "outlawry of silver," which has not occurred. Had it not been for those fears, justified by the agitation for "free silver" and for "freer trade," there would have been no business paralysis and no material change in the power of the currency unit to buy, either labor or the products of labor. It was those agitations which brought about the panics of 1893, and the free silver extremists are doing all in their power to nullify the good effects of returning confidence. Their remedy for a disease is "more of the poison which caused it," and apparently they are resolved that their lunatic efforts will not cease till either the patient or the self-appointed doctor is killed off.

TO STOP THE DRAIN ON THE TREASURY FOR GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle in his speech to the New York Chamber of Commerce advocated the retirement of the legal tender notes, and it is understood he was voicing the wish of President Cleveland, who will make a similar recommendation in his forthcoming message. There is no question in the mind of any well informed and honest man that something has got to be done. Either Congress must furnish ample means for meeting any and all runs on the Treasury by holders of the notes who demand their redemption, and can bring back the same notes a few days later for the procuring of more gold, or Congress must direct the administration to retire the notes and go out of the business of issuing bank notes or paper equivalent thereto, or make ample provision for their redemption as often as they are reissued and again presented at the Treasury. The 147 millions in Sherman Treasury notes, and the nearly 347 millions in greenbacks, making a total of 494 millions of paper available for drawing gold from the Treasury at the pleasure of the holders, ought to be retired unless they can be kept afloat without danger of loss of confidence in the maintenance of the parity, which will cause another panic, and much worse than the last one.

The proposition to retire will be met with the statement that to issue two-per-cent bonds to a sufficient amount to retire all the greenbacks would cost the country seven million dollars per annum in the shape of interest, and a higher rate would make the annual charge correspondingly greater. But it has cost, since the Democrats came into power, far more to deal with them on the present plan, and the country cannot hope to escape an additional enormous loss if that plan be retained. They now are paid out immediately after having been redeemed, and for a couple of years past a large proportion of the legal tenders have simply been used to play a see-saw game between the banks and the National Treasury. Many of the banks used the notes to increase their own gold reserves, importing merchants have rushed them into the Treasury to get gold with which to pay for their goods, and the gold needed to pay the bills drawn by American tourists in Europe similarly has been obtained from the stock held by the government, which has not been authorized to make the compensating demand that even a portion of the import duties shall be paid in gold.

This is a very bad position for the government to occupy. Whenever it runs short of revenue, its receipts not equaling the required expenditures, or whenever the country experiences "hard times" by reason of panics due to loss of confidence, or because of crop shortage or deficiency of exports, there is a drain of gold from the Treasury; and Congress has refused to give the President authority to meet the rush for the yellow metal. Not being allowed to collect sufficient revenue, he has been compelled to resort to the sale of the previously unexhausted issue of bonds which was authorized some twenty years ago. When that margin of difference has been used up there will not be any remedy unless one be provided in the future. And the necessity for such provision is a pressing one. The syndicate has performed all that it agreed last February to do, the gold surplus is running down, and threatens to be much further reduced by a demand for gold to export, some of it wanted for the payment of current balances of trade against us.

So it has become an important question if it be not better to take away the power of the bankers and the importing merchants to use the National Treasury in much the same fashion as the historical snake did the cow, taking away milk which could be put to much better use than the feeding of snakes. For the last few years an unwilling and incompetent Congress has declined to act, though a proper way of meeting the difficulty has been pointed out to them. Senator Allison proposed nearly a year ago that if the revenues could not be increased Congress ought to authorize the issue of short term Treasury notes, to an amount of not more than fifty million dollars, these notes to run one, two, and three years, and to bear interest at 2 and 2½ per cent per annum. He stated that these really would be equivalent in plan to the exchequer notes which are used in England anticipatory of revenue. Also Senator Allison proposed that Congress authorize an issue of bonds bearing not more than 3 per cent interest, in addition to those authorized by the resumption act. The latter would be for the purpose of maintaining the parity between gold and paper, and he would let the legal tender greenbacks and the Treasury notes alone.

This, and the suggestion by Senator Sherman that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable to bearer, in coin, five years after the date of issue, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent, was ignored by the Democratic administration, which was understood to hold that there soon would be enough revenue under the new tariff to enable it to dispense with such aid. The event has proved this to have been a mistake. But the fact that Mr. Carlisle refused by silence ten months ago aid he is willing to accept now should not be any reason for neglect on the part of a Republican majority in Congress to give the relief needed, seeing that such relief is for the whole people, irrespective of party affiliations or party votes.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

It is understood in Washington that a part of the message of President Cleveland will be devoted to a statement of the existing situation of indebtedness by the Pacific railroads to the government. The case is a pressing one, as that second mortgage debt is rapidly maturing. A payment by the government of $640,000 was made the first of this month, $3,680,000 will be due Jan. 1 next, and $4,320,000 will fall due a month later. The first named has been paid and the other sums will have to be paid by the government on behalf of the defaulting lines, and all except $1,600,000 is on account of the Union Pacific and its branches. The remainder of the total of 140 millions will have to be paid ere long.

The Reorganization committee of the Union Pacific proposes to set aside $35,755,280 in new 4 per cent gold bonds, having 50 years to run, the proceeds to be used to pay the debt due the United States, "or meet other extraordinary requirements," and $20,864,400 of the preferred stock for the same purposes. The sum of these considerably exceeds the 53 millions of present indebtedness to the United States in principal and interest, including the debt on the Kansas Division, and it is open to question what is proposed to be done with the excess "or" also with a part of the 53 millions, and what are the "extraordinary requirements" it is counted on to meet. If it were proposed to turn over the new issue of bonds and stock to the government absolutely the proposition might be entertained, but if the proceeds were to be used in influencing legislation, as they could be if allowed to rest in the hands of the new corporation, the country might witness a second and enlarged edition of the Crédit Mobilier scandal.

It is not improbable that President Cleveland will note with favor, if he does not fully recommend, the acceptance of the plan of the Reorganization committee, but so amended that the "other extraordinary requirements" provision be stricken out, with the substitution of a requirement that the new corporation bind itself to surrender the full amount, or an amount nearly equivalent to the government claim, in first mortgage bonds and preferred stock. He is said to have fully resolved on an effort to settle the difficulty in a way that will do something like justice to the American people who will have to pay if the corporations do not, and that to this end he has asked the different departments of the administration to study their relations to the subject and furnish him with such information as will enable him to make a proper representation of the matter to Congress.

HOW THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS STAND.

The Louisville Courier-Journal presents a statement of the stand of the Democratic members of the House on the money question. It sets down the names of forty-one for sound money and fifty-six for 16 to 1 fifty-cent dollars and seven "doubtful." The following is the result of the canvass:

Alabama—Sound money, Clarke. Free silver, Stallings, Harrison, Robbins, Cobb, Bankhead, Underwood, and Wheeler.

Arkansas—Solid for silver, McCulloch, Little, McRea, Terry, Dinsmore, and Neill.

California—Free silver, Maguire.

Florida—Sound money, Sparkman and Cooper.

Georgia—Sound money, Lawson and Turner. Free silver, Crisp, Moses, Lester, Livingston, Russell, Maddox, Black, and Tate.

Illinois—The only Democrat in the delegation, Downing, is for sound money.

Kentucky—For sound money, Hendrick, Berry, Owens, and McCreary. Free silver, Clardy and Kendall.

Louisiana—Sound money, Meyer, Price, Boatner. Doubtful, Buck, Ogden, and Robertson.

Maryland—Sound money, Miles, Rusk, and Cowen.

Massachusetts—Fitzgerald is for sound money.

Mississippi—Sound money, Catchings. Free silver, Allen, Money, Williams, Denny, and Spencer; Kyle doubtful.

Missouri—Sound money, Hall, Tarsney, and Cobb. Free silver, Dockery and De Armond.

New York—Bartlett, Walsh, Miner, Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan are for sound money. None for bad money.

North Carolina—Woodard, Shaw, and Lockhart, free silver.

Ohio—Sorg and Layton are for sound money. None for bad money.

Pennsylvania—Hart and Erdman, sound money. None for bad money.

South Carolina—Talbert, Latimer, Strait, and McLaurin, Republicans, voted against the repeal of the Sherman act and are counted for silver. The newly elected members, Elliott, Wilson, and Stokes, are classed as doubtful.

Tennessee—Sound money, Washington and Patterson. Free silver, McMillin, Richardson, Cox, and McDearmon.

Texas—Sound money, Crain and Crowley. Free silver, Pendleton, Hutcheson, Cooper, Yoakum, Culberson, Bailey, Abbott, Bell, Sayers, and Cockrell.

Virginia—Sound money, Tyler, Swanson, Turner, Meredith, and Tucker. Free silver, Jones, Ellett, McKenney, and Otey.

The above table shows fifty-six Democrats for free silver, forty-one for sound money, and seven doubtful. Total, 104.

Of the seven doubtful, judging from their localities, five may be safely counted for free silver. This would give the free silver champions in the House sixty-one and the sound money advocates forty-three, and this estimate is probably as reliable as can be made until a vote on the financial proposition is reached.

THE GOLD SPECULATIVE CRAZE.

There are indications that we are soon to have a gold-mining craze in Chicago, independently of whatever buying of "Kaffirs" may be done by those to whom are offered "shares" in South African ventures. The Cripple Creek region in Colorado is the one to which it is sought to turn the attention of speculators. It contains some ten thousand mining claims, about a dozen of which have proved to be paying investments. Many of the rest are to be "capitalized." They are much nearer to Chicago than are the African mines, but the profits may be fully as remote. In most cases doubtless those profits will prove to be at an infinite distance, which is as much as to say they will not be realized in anything less than an eternity, except what is raked in by the projectors and their agents.

It is a great scheme. There are thousands of people in this city and near it who are anxious to get rich at a single jump, who do not appreciate the value of the doctrines enunciated by Franklin about economy, industry, and patient accumulation of little profits being the surest road to wealth. They are permeated with the gambling instinct, and readily fall a prey to the human wolves who always are on the lookout for opportunities to swindle under promises of extra big profits. We may expect to see this class getting up flaring prospectuses by the thousand, accompanied by beautifully engraved maps showing the locations of valleys and gulches, hills and streams, and exhibiting lumps of ore alleged to be "specimens" of the mineral richness in their claims, which only lack capital for development into paying properties of the first class. The "shares" of the companies will be put on the market at sufficiently low figures to attract buyers, and the sale of the beautiful chromos, which attest the right of the purchaser to a portion of the profits, but tell nothing of the assessments, will be stimulated by adroitly worded reports from presidents, experts, and executive committees professing to be charmed with the outlook. It perhaps is not to be expected that specimens containing "false gold," which the miners of other days used to call "pirates," will be exhibited publicly in these days of enlightenment, but there need be no doubt that the facts in regard to yield from the few really valuable properties will be twisted into support of the vilest swindles which can be perpetrated upon confiding "lambs."

The actual work of gold mining is settling down more and more into a business the returns from which can be calculated on in advance, and, like most other businesses, it will in the future pay those who understand it and give their best personal energies to its prosecution. As a rule the shares of the really valuable properties will not be for sale to the miscellaneous public. The offerings in that direction will be chiefly of the worthless class, the chromos for which are like the razors that were "made to sell." The great majority of the persons who buy the trash do so only to find themselves sold. That has been the history of about all the speculative excitements of the past, it is the kind of history that is now being made in the "Kaffirs" in the markets of London, Berlin, and Paris, and it is all the more likely to be made in the mining crazes of the future, including the one which seems about to burst forth in Chicago. It simply means poverty and wretchedness to the great majority of those who risk their cash, and eventuates in crime and even suicide for some of the number. THE TRIBUNE utters the note of warning early enough to enable the wiser ones to see the character of the gulf before plunging into it, but with no expectation that the warning will be heeded until it is too late. The most that can be expected is that the monition now put into cold type will be remembered after the victims of the excitement have lost their all in the mad gambling fever, furnishing additional proofs of the truth of the old saying that "Fools only learn wisdom by sad experience," the wisdom thus gained often coming too late to be of any value to them.

HOW STATE RAILROADS SINK MONEY.

A report just made on the administration of the railroads of the Province of Victoria, Australia, contains a statement of facts which is especially interesting at a time when it is demanded that the Government of the United States shall take possession of our Pacific railroads and operate them as the Populists "demand." The railroads in Australia are owned and operated by the colonial governments, and their cost constitutes the chief part of the large colonial debts. The investment in these lines in Victoria alone amounts to nearly 190 million dollars, the interest on which is about seven millions per year. Towards the payment of this sum the lines of State railway earn little more than five millions. The accumulated deficit for the last six years is more than ten million dollars, and this, too, though the public in Australia is charged five times as much per ton per mile as American shippers pay for transportation of goods and the farm products of the province.

The reason for this oppression and bad condition is because the administration of affairs in the colony is practically in the hands of the labor unions and Socialists. Demagogism has stuffed the pay-rolls with twice the number of workmen that are necessary, and they receive much higher wages than are paid in the United States for similar employment. On the 302 engines in use in 1894 there was an average of four employés to each locomotive; the 1,281 persons including 579 engine drivers, 440 firemen, and 262 cleaners, in spite of which the rolling stock appears to have depreciated badly for want of proper care. Wastefulness is the rule.

In 1891 the coal used was 40 pounds to the train mile; in 1894 the quantity had increased to 52 pounds. In order to keep some expensive mines open the State railroads of the province are losing $150,000 per year on coal alone because of its poor steaming quality, and another $150,000 because of protective low rates on this coal which are enforced by Parliament, besides the loss due to bad economy in working. The payment of abnormal high wages to twice as many workers as are needed is partly offset by low salaries to the responsible officers, and is a cause of too severe economy in the maintenance of the rolling stock, which threatens "a general deterioration of the whole system," says the report. The colony is supporting 31 branch lines, costing 17½ million dollars, which do not earn working expenses as things are managed, and 14 more branches do not earn interest on their cost. It is said that a few of these lines may perhaps pay running expenses in time, but the greater number of them never will earn anything to pay the cost of construction. They were built to afford alleged employment for "poor men," and are doubly manned on extra high wages for the same reason, regardless of the taxpayers.

This is the old story, simply with the variation that the scene is new. Demagogism gains control of the political conventions for the purpose of robbing the rest of the community. The result is two taxeaters doing one man's work and each taxeater is paid more than double what his services would be worth if he put in a fair number of hours at honest work. The people who have to pay the cost are taxed so much more than the value of the service performed that not only are they impoverished, but there is a semi-paralysis of business interests in the province, because nobody will stand the outrage unless absolutely obliged to bear it. And the report intimates that a return to normal wages does not seem possible so long as the situation is controlled by the unions.

The United States Government may have to take possession of the Pacific railroads for default in paying what they owe the government, but it cannot go into the business of operating them without increasing the cost of service so much that it would amount to robbery of the people who pay the taxes and pay the freight. If it has to take possession of the lines the first step should be to offer to sell or lease the roads to the best bidder to be operated on business principles in competition with other common carriers who are willing to perform the service at fair rates of compensation. Government operation of the lines, professedly for the people, in reality would be a terrible damage to them. It would create a huge fungus growth on the Nation, soon to become more oppressive than that in Australia, for the reason that it would afflict a much greater number of people and suck out a vastly greater quantity of their commercial life blood before the process was terminated by an exhaustion of the supply.

NEW PLAN OF ELECTING DELEGATES.

The Republican National committee has sent out circulars to party leaders throughout the country asking their opinion as to the advisability of changing the basis of representation for the Presidential convention of 1896, and also as to whether the National committee has power to make such a change, or must the subject be left to a convention? The plan proposed is to give each State two delegates at large instead of four and each Congressional district one, with an additional delegate for each 7,000 votes cast for the Republican electoral ticket in 1892.

It is stated that the majority of the replies are favorable to the new plan and also to the authority of the committee to adopt it. This is not surprising, since twenty-six States would gain delegates by the new departure, while only eleven would lose them—all Southern States, where the black Republican voters are not allowed to vote or have their ballots counted, and some sparsely populated far Western, like Nevada, which have but few voters.

It is by no means certain that the committee has the power to make the radical though equitable change proposed, notwithstanding it would be a change for the better, giving as it does more representation to States which elect Republican electors and less to those which choose only Democratic electors. It is true that the rules adopted by the last convention do not instruct the committee how to call the next convention, and that is probably why many politicians hold that the committee has discretion to make the change.

But the convention of 1880 adopted the report of a committee on credentials which stated that "the right of the Congressional district to two members residing within it and representing its sentiments has been treated as sacred." No subsequent convention has negatived that declaration, and until one does it is not quite clear how a National committee can adopt a plan which will give a number of Southern Democratic Congressional districts only one member while some of the great Republican districts would get three or four delegates.

IS IT A LEATHER TRUST?

A paper called Hide and Leather gives in its issue of Nov. 16 a series of questions, with answers to some of them, the design of which is to show that the United States Leather company is not deserving of the blame as if it were "fashioned on the plan of some large monopolies and characterized by objectionable methods."

H. and L. admits that the company represents a large number of sole leather tanneries, the owners of which, after a series of discouraging years, pooled issues and formed one big concern with officers elected from among themselves, which looks very much like a trust. But the paper says they do not make other leather than soles and belting, and after having the supply well cornered it denies for them that they have any monopoly of hides or control the supply of hemlock or oak bark.

The markets for these articles are declared to be open to buyers. The octopus company does not own or control "all" the sole leather tanneries or enforce special freight rates on its raw or finished material; it has no special freight privileges and does not interfere with competitors. There are many large first-class sole leather tanneries in several of the States entirely independent of the company. Some of these have been enlarged this year, and some big tanneries which formerly produced shoe upper leather now are turning out hemlock or union sole. And thus H. and L. hides its patron's voracity.

"Scarcity of hides" is assigned as the cause for the extortionate advance in prices this year. June 22 packers' hides were 146½ and country hides and skins 142 per cent higher than at the same time in 1894. At the same date hemlock sole leather was 50 to 60 per cent higher, and union sole 72 per cent higher; Western oil grain leather was 100 per cent higher and Eastern grain leather was 70 per cent higher than a year previously; hemlock harness leather was 60 per cent up and oak harness was 50 per cent up. The four kinds last named are produced by plants not affiliated with the company. "The independent and associated tanneries were equally firm on prices," and all of them "simply raised prices according to the law of supply and demand"—meaning opportunity.

The corporation is not responsible for what stock jobbing has followed the organization of the company. "The public is not compelled to speculate." The paper adds that it is absolutely false and malicious to say the production of sole leather in this country is in the hands of a monopoly.

This smooth talk is practically a flat denial that the extortionate company, usually spoken of as the "leather trust," is organized for the restraint of trade either within any of the States or between them, the latter being the essential point sought to be guarded against by the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. So the company, thinking it has dodged that law, has "challenged investigation" and "invited any one to present facts in disproof of the assertion" who may be able to do so. This utterance was inspired of course by officers of the leather trust. The trade paper defending it says if the daily newspapers feel disposed to attack the company "let them first go to honest and disinterested sources of information." That may be accepted to mean that they should seek information in more than one quarter, since Hide and Leather would not be likely to state anything to the disadvantage of the company, though it may be admitted to be "honest and disinterested." The citizen of ordinary intelligence will be apt to think "the company is organized like a trust, it looks like a trust, and surely is one," in spite of all disclaimers to the contrary.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The official returns show that the vote of New Jersey was cast as follows: Republican, 162,900; Democratic, 136,000; Populists, Prohibitionists, and Socialists together, 11,800. Republican plurality, 26,900. Last year at the Congressional elections the Republicans cast 164,000 votes and the Democrats 114,000. It must not be taken for granted, however, that New Jersey will give as large a Republican majority next year. That party polled this month only 6,900 more votes than it did in 1892. The total vote of the State then was 338,000. This year it is only 311,000, though the number of persons entitled to vote is much larger than it was three years ago. It follows, therefore, that in 1895, as in 1894, a number of Democrats did not go to the polls. Whether they will do so next year will depend to some extent on the platform and candidate of the Democrats. A renewed free trade declaration will not coax them to the polls. But their action will also be governed to some extent by the Republican platform and candidate. Men could be nominated to vote against whom, even in favor of a Democrat they did not quite fancy, they would be sure to go to the polls. But from all present appearances New Jersey may be placed in the Republican column of States in 1896 for President.

DEATH OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

The well-known novelist and playwright, Alexandre Dumas, died in Paris on Wednesday evening after a short illness, in the seventy-first year of his age. Though in a certain sense handicapped by the fame of his father, he produced, like that father, one great work which gave him worldwide fame and secured for him the honors of the French Academy and Legion of Honor.

Alexandre Dumas wrote a profusion of poems, stories, sketches of travel, and dramas. The latter are numbered by scores, but among them all one stands out conspicuously, like his father's "Monte Cristo" and "Three Guardsmen." "Camille" made him known to the world outside of France, though it did not secure complete and enthusiastic recognition until it had passed from its novel to its drama form, after which it secured additional fame by the musical setting in which Verdi placed it as "La Traviata." It traveled the world over and was translated into various languages, and numerous great artists, among them Matilda Heron, Adelina Patti, Sarah Bernhardt, Clara Morris, Eleonora Duse, and many others have made their most conspicuous successes in the rôle of the consumptive heroine of the camelias. Notwithstanding the dubious character of the heroine and the unpleasant nature of the drama, it will unquestionably retain its place as one of the great dramas of the century and remain the principal work by which the author will be remembered. In nearly all his plays he found his motives in the lives of the demimonde, with which he naturally had a deep sympathy, but unlike most of his contemporaries he did not treat his subject from the suggestive point of view or with any desire to cater to the sensual passions, but rather to impress a healthy moral, and with the outcome clearly in view that in the struggle between vice and virtue the latter is destined to be triumphant. It is doubtful whether the musical form of his story will long keep its place upon the operatic stage, as musical methods have greatly changed since the appearance of Wagner and the music-drama, unless some new Wagnerian disciple of ability like Humperdinck, for instance, should take the same theme and treat it in the Wagnerian style, for which it is admirably adapted. But the drama unquestionably will keep its place for a long time to come because of its strong appeal to human sympathy, its clear illustrations of humanity, and its successful demonstration that under the glittering tinsel and corruptions of these apparently lost lives there are still the goodness of the human heart and the possibilities of a noble and self-sacrificing love. Much if not all else of his laborious production may be lost, but his masterpiece, "La Dame aux Camelias," will live, as an almost matchless piece of dramatic technique, by the past master of footlight moralizing.

THE Rev. Julius Felcke of Hoboken and Bishop Fallows of this city are, each of them, in the saloon business, but there is an important difference in their methods. The one sells drinks which are intoxicating, the other sells fluids which are not the kind of enemy that some men put into their mouths to steal away their brains. Undoubtedly the position occupied by the good Bishop is immeasurably superior to that of the mere parson, and yet it may be said for the latter that it would be much better for the world if all who keep saloons would act on his plan. Felcke says: "I shall sell nothing to persons who are intoxicated, nor to boys or young men." Some people may think he has a valid excuse for taking up the liquor business at retail, as he says his pension and the salary he was receiving for services as pastor were not sufficient to support his family. Dr. Samuel Johnson hardly would have accepted the alleged reason as a good one. He is reported to have asked a man why the latter kept tavern, and on being told, "I have got to live, you know," replied, "I do not see any necessity for that."

IT appears to be necessary to explain at regular intervals that the long delay in issuing medals and diplomas to World's Fair exhibiters is in no wise the fault of Chicago. This town is not responsible for John Boyd Thacher. It renounced him and his works long ago.

LORD DUNRAVEN says he will come to America and back up his charges. We hope not. Lord Dunraven, with his back up, is not a pleasing spectacle.

IF the Cuban revolutionists keep on destroying sugar plantations belonging to American residents they will kill the eagle, as it were, that lays the golden egg, so to speak, of American sympathy.

THE Hon. William C. Whitney still refuses to act as the jumping frog of the third term boom.

LET us admit that Capt. Thorne of the Yale football team is the greatest man the century has produced and resume the consideration of the currency problem.

THE gossips still insist that Senator Hill is making arrangements to marry. His wandering about the country talking about personal liberty should be regarded merely as a sort of farewell spree.

A KANSAS paper nominates Peffer for President. It will do no good. Mr. Peffer will not accept. He has made other arrangements.

NEVER make a Thanksgiving present of an inflated turkey. Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up.

MR. BAYARD should seize the first favorable opportunity and tender a suitable apology to England for the existence of those gold mines in Alaska.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL, it is conjectured, does not object to the Christian Endeavorers praying for him. It is his serene conviction that their talk about faith will merely advertise his works.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Thanksgiving turkey weighed thirty-four pounds. Late advices from Washington enable us to state positively that its weight is much less now.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Youngster of Promise.

"If I was a man," said the little boy in the crowded car, "I'd be glad to get up and give my seat to a nice, handsome lady like that one standing in the aisle down there."

"Why, sure enough, little one," replied the man who was reading the newspaper, rising up as he spoke. "I——"

"Here's a seat, mamma!" called out the boy.

A Northern Outrage.

"What impressed you as the most remarkable thing you saw while on your trip through the South?"

"A live chicken running at large in the streets of Charleston."

Extreme Case.

"My wife is a jewel," he said with a sigh,
"More precious than silver or gold;
And O so warm-hearted! Perhaps that is why
Her feet are so awfully cold!"

Taking It in Courses.

"No cold turkey, ma'am, if you please," said Mosely Wraggs, waving his hand majestically. "We hed our roast turkey a hour ago, at the first place we struck, follered by scolloped orsters at the next house. We ett punkin pie jest now acrost the road. All we're wantin' now, ma'am, is some caffay noyer, an' we'll git a toothpick or two at the next place."

And he beckoned to Tuffold Knutt, who was leaning pensively against the rainwater pipe.

PERSONALS.

The Sultan of Turkey is constantly attended by a eunuch who will be beheaded if the Sultan should die of poison.

The popular notion of Henri Rochefort as a bohemian of bohemians is erroneous. He never drinks wine, liquor, or coffee, and does not smoke or gamble. He has a striking head, with an enormous crown of white hair and a powerful forehead.

Gladstone is editing 200,000 letters which he has received from men and women of high and low degree during his long career. He will soon have them ready for publication. They will make a large volume and will be distributed gratuitously among his friends. The edition will be small.

Speaking of the resignation of President David J. Hill of the University of Rochester, the Democrat and Chronicle of that city says: "The announcement will be sad news to all friends of the university and all who have the welfare of the city at heart. Dr. Hill is a gentleman and a broad and liberal-minded scholar. Under his charge the university has expanded not only in membership, but in the spirit which leads to the best results from study and from scholastic association. When the new President came to the institution he found it ripe for a change from the old conservatism, and this change was introduced, under his administration, without a jar or the least friction."

Vandals Destroying Wild Game.

The vandals seem determined to destroy the last vestige of wild game. The laws of Oregon and Washington were enacted to protect the nesting ground of wild ducks and geese upon the Columbia and tributary waters, but the Spokesman-Review says it is "the last of the goose; its roosting grounds along the Columbia have been invaded. It is a peculiar fowl and when its nest is disturbed the bird abandons it." Such vandals should be dealt with severely; but as a rule they are out of reach of the law.

The Bicycle Beginner.

She buys a costume that's as neat
As money can provide;
She buys a wheel, to be complete,
And, maybe, learns to ride.

OLD-TIME COURTESY RARE

NO LONGER CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE BY MEN GENERALLY.

Absence of Old-Fashioned Gallantry on the Part of Men Toward Women Becoming More Marked—Should Women Who Are in the "New Life" Expect It?—How a Young Woman Snubbed a Doctor and Was Turned Chilly for Her Sentiment.

Lifting the hat in salutation is a mere matter of custom, but to an old-fashioned mind it is an indispensable adjunct to the greeting between a gentleman and lady. Not long ago a young girl, well born and of high education, entered a training school for nurses, thinking to find a "vocation" for some years, if not for life.

She met the different doctors of the hospital at the bedsides of the patients, and one she met a little more socially in the room of one of the head nurses. On the following day she encountered the same personage in the hall, and bowed, but only received in return a wave of the hand towards his hat. This was enough to change the aspect of their meetings, and when next she saw him approaching her eyes sought another direction, and no greeting was exchanged.

Some time after, seeing her again in the nurse's room, the young doctor banteringly alluded to her having passed him on the corridor without bowing. The idea that it was done purposely did not seem to occur to him. How was it, he obtusely inquired—was she near-sighted?

The girl, in as quiet a way as possible, feeling the truth was necessary, replied that she had deliberately passed him without notice to save herself and him from a repetion of the former salutation. The doctor colored for a moment in a confused fashion, but quickly rallied, and probably ever afterwards thought of her only as a prim and disagreeable person, utterly unsuited for a wage-earning nurse.

Was she, I wonder? Better far than this half-condescending fashion, it seems to me, in a meeting of this sort in the business or professional life, is the method adopted by a certain firm who employ a number of ladies as stenographers and typewriters, and make it a rule never out of office hours to recognize them in any way, holding that too little notice is better than too much.

But are all or any of these changes necessary as a lady goes more and more into the world of busy men? Must a line of demarcation be drawn between her as an incomemaker and her mayhap more sensitive sister as a homemaker?

Have women with their newer duties, whether sought of necessity or taken up to broaden their own or help some other life, to put aside all expectation of the old-time courtesy of a gentleman to a lady? It still comes in many cases, thank heredity and good home training, and will perhaps always, but are the days for a woman to look for it as a prerogative passing away?—Fanny G. Ford in Harper's Bazar.

Baby.

A baby? Nothing strange, I once had said.
But mine! My baby! Therein lies the joy.
No pen of woman new or single maid
Can tell the charms and graces of my boy.
Mine own! My darling—yet not all mine own;
For when his laughing face looks up at me,
No more—as once—the daylight hours seem lone,
For there his father's smiling eyes I see!
—Woman.

Menu for Friday.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced oranges and bananas.
Oatmeal, with cream. Corn beef hash.
Wheat pancakes. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Sandwiches.
Boiled rice, with raisins. Canton preserved ginger.
Tea. Wafers.

DINNER.
Tomato soup, without meat.
Beef's tongue, larded and braised.
Mashed yellow turnips.
Potatoes, creamed and mashed.
Lettuce salad.
Compote of apples, with cream.

It is not always that a cold meat argues a hot one; if you are fond of corn beef hash you need not, therefore, make a dinner of corn beef. Buy two pounds of lean corn beef and boil it with special reference to the hash. The next morning chop the beef, put it on a dish, and mince rather coarsely an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes; put two ounces of butter in the frying pan, add the meat and potatoes; season with pepper, and moisten with stock, water, or the liquor in which the beef was boiled, if not too salt; stir until very hot, mold into an omelet shape, and turn on to a hot dish.

A tomato soup can be made without meat, but if the corn beef liquor is not too salt it is economy to use it in this instance. Put a quart of tomatoes over the fire, with a pint of water or corn beef stock, a lump of sugar, a minced onion, parsley, a bit of bay leaf, and pepper to taste; stew fifteen minutes, press through a sieve, return to the fire and add a spoonful of butter rubbed with a heaping spoonful of flour; simmer for two or three minutes, add a pinch of baking soda, and taste to see that it is seasoned properly.

Wash a fresh beef's tongue and simmer for two hours; lift it out, trim off the roots, and remove the skin. In a large pan make a roux of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, and when smooth add a quart of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled; lay in the tongue larded on the upper side, and add a sliced carrot, an onion, celery, parsley, and bay leaf; cover the pan, set in the oven, and bake two hours, basting frequently. When done, dish the tongue, garnish with the vegetables, strain the sauce and pour around it.

Compote of Apples.—Pare and core six nice apples; boil until tender in enough water to cover; lift out the apples, fill the cores with quince or apple jelly; add a pint of sugar to the water and boil fifteen minutes; pour over the apples and serve cold.

A Leap Year Ditty.

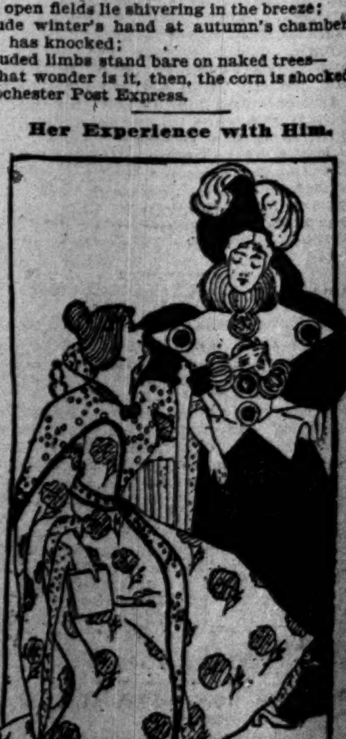
Fus' we gits Thanksgivin';
Christmas comin' soon;
Oven am a heatin',
An' de banjo am in tune.

Happy New Year follers—
Ladies, staht de song;
Gals kin pop de question den
De
Hull
Y'ah
Long.
—Washington Star.

Decidedly Improper.

The open fields lie shivering in the breeze;
Rude winter's hand at autumn's chamber door has knocked;
Denuded limbs stand bare on naked trees—
What wonder is it, then, the corn is shocked!
—Rochester Post Express.

Her Experience with Him.



Angelina—"Poor Jack! You have no idea how impassioned he was when he proposed to me."
Ethelinda—"He grows more so each time one refuses him."

CAN REACH HIGH FIRES.

DEPARTMENT MAKES THOROUGH TEST AT MASONIC TEMPLE.

With a Pressure of 240 Pounds at the Engine a Stream of Water Is Forced Through 500 Feet of Hose to the Roof, Where the Pressure Was Fifty-four Pounds to the Inch—Chief Swenie Expresses Himself Satisfied with the Experiment.

Chicago firemen yesterday demonstrated at the Masonic Temple their ability to cope with fires in the upper stories of the tallest buildings. Engine No. 1 of the city Fire Department pumped a stream of water through 500 feet of hose and stand pipes to the roof of the building, where there was sufficient force to drench the roofs of neighboring buildings. The water pressure at the engine was 240 pounds. On the roof at the same time the pressure was fifty-four pounds to the inch.

The sight of an engine and firemen at the Masonic Temple attracted a crowd of people who were well soaked for their curiosity. Chief Horan of the First District was in charge of the arrangements, and as soon as Chief Swenie arrived two lines of hose were connected to the three-inch stand pipe on the north side. Another length of hose with a one and one-quarter-inch nozzle was connected to the upper end of the standpipe on the roof. Chief Swenie, Marshal Musham, George Fair of the Roof Garden, a number of insurance men, and several directors of the Masonic Temple company watched the test from the ground, while Frank Swenie and Marshal Horan watched the test on the roof.

The test was started with 100 pounds of steam and a water pressure of 125 pounds, but not a drop of water reached the roof. Then the pressure was increased to 130 and then 135 pounds, which forced a small stream though the nozzle 320 feet above. Gradually the water pressure was increased and the size of the stream on the roof grew correspondingly. A pressure of 150 pounds gave a five-pound pressure on the roof. Then the pressure at the engine was increased to 175 pounds, then to 200, then to 225, and finally to 240 pounds.

On the roof the water rushed through the pipe with a force varying from twelve up to fifty-four pounds. Chief Swenie was well pleased with the work done.

"I figured it would take a pressure of 133 pounds to force the water up to the roof," he said, "but the leak in the stand-pipe rendered a greater power necessary. A pressure of 200 pounds on the ground will give us all the water we need on the twenty-second story."

The insurance men and directors of the building expressed themselves well satisfied with the work of the firemen.

Fire Drills Needed.

The Coroner's jury in the Woolen Exchange fire, in censuring Stein & Co. for not having instructed their employés as to the means of escape in case of fire, has opened a question of vital interest to thousands of employés. In case of fire the rule that seems to govern every large establishment is one wherein each individual looks out for No. 1 and allows every other person to take care of himself. The public schools are probably the only exceptions.

A regular fire drill is part of the school course, and where occasion has arisen the results have almost always proved satisfactory. The application of the theory to large establishments has not been attempted in Chicago, and, as near as can be found out, has not been tried elsewhere.

Chief Swenie of the Fire Department knows of no place where a fire drill is practiced; that is, a drill with the saving of the lives of employés as the primary object to be accomplished. In most large buildings, employés are instructed in the use of the apparatus on hand for extinguishing fires. As for getting people out of the places, nothing has been done. In such cases those who possess the greatest strength or the coolest nerves manage to escape.

Chief Swenie thinks one of the deplorable conditions of doing business in a large establishment is the people are carried to high floors in elevators and know of no other way to get down should they desire to do so in a hurry. There are stairways and fire-escapes, to be sure, but the general public pays little attention to those details until it is too late.

In theaters and hotels there are directing signs to exits and safety escapes, but there is no law to force such precautionary measures elsewhere.

Should Learn Ways to Escape.

In the Franklin street fire the fire-escape was in a part of the building not accessible to employés. The jury considered the firm was morally negligent in not calling the attention of its employés to that escape.

Chief Swenie considers that a rare case. He does not understand how, under ordinary conditions, a person can be employed about a building without becoming acquainted with all methods of escape. Most employés do know such things and it is rarely loss of life has occurred from lack of such knowledge. A fire drill would, of course, aid this knowledge in cases of emergency. The Chief believes, however, all sensible people will have a good idea of how to get out of their places of employment in a hurry, drill or no drill.

There is no such thing among the big manufacturing plants as a fire drill. A representative of the Western Electric plant on Clinton street says he never heard of such a thing. He did not believe there was one among the 1,500 employés who worked in the big building who did not know where the fire-escapes and stairways were located. No one has taken pains to tell them; the information had been obtained almost without knowing how it was acquired. Other big manufacturing establishments gave practically the same information.

The large stores do not drill their employés in anything beyond the use of the fire-extinguishing apparatus. To put out the fire seems to be the most important thing on such occasions.

There seems to be a general idea that a life-saving drill would be a good thing, but no one interviewed thought it necessary in their case. It would be a good thing for some one else to try.

GREAT RUSH FOR CONCERT TICKETS.

Audience at Auditorium for Hospital Benefit Will Be a Big One.

Anticipating the great rush which there would be at the Auditorium box office yesterday morning for the exchange of tickets for seats for the grand concert to be given on Monday night for the benefit of the Presbyterian Hospital, Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who is at the head of the affair, was on hand herself bright and early at 8 o'clock, and helped to keep order down the line. No one got ahead of any one entitled to a certain place, and the big policeman whose duty it is to keep order found in Mrs. Chalmers a staunch ally.

Judging from the large number of tickets exchanged the audience on Monday evening will be an immense one. The boxes have all been sold and the event will be a great social function.

The attractions of the evening will be Mme. Melba, the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and Mme. Scalchi, Sig. d'Aubigne, Sig. Campanari, and Mr. Landon Ronald.

The program is a popular one, and includes the famous mad scene from "Lucia," by Mme. Melba.

CORONER TO MAKE INVESTIGATION.

Mrs. Roos Requests Inquiry Into the Death of Her Child.

Mrs. Dora Roos, who lives at Edison and Lake streets, in Elmhurst, appeared at the Coroner's office yesterday and wanted the death of her 7-weeks-old child investigated. The infant died Oct. 3, and was buried in Concordia Cemetery Oct. 5.

Dr. W. Boeber issued a certificate fixing the cause of death as consumption. Mrs. Roos, however, told Deputy Coroner Kelly her husband, Christian Roos, became angry when it was born and declared he would not rear the infant.

The woman said she was ill and unable to watch her husband before the child died. Since her recovery, she said, her husband had beaten her.

Her story will be investigated today.

WANTS HER BOY WITH HER AGAIN.

Mrs. Reed Surprised to Learn His Cousin Deserted Him.

Elmer Norvell, the boy who was kidnaped by his cousin three weeks ago from the home of his grandmother at Anna, Ill., and left on the steps of the Chicago Home for the Friendless Nov. 19, accompanied a reporter for THE TRIBUNE to the home of Mrs. E. E. Farley, No. 4901 Calumet avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The boy said this was not his cousin, Mrs. Farley, as alleged, and she claimed never to have seen Elmer. Mrs. Farley said she had lived at Anna several years ago, but did not know the boy's mother, Mrs. Reed. Elmer has lived with his grandmother the greater part of the time since his mother's second marriage

John Bliss, a mail agent on the Illinois Central road, called on Mrs. Reed at Anna Wednesday night. She was surprised to find Elmer had been deserted and asked Mr. Bliss to bring him home as soon as possible. He will probably do so Saturday night.

BALL AT CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

Reception by the Management to the Guests, Many from Ann Arbor.

A waltz reception was given a large number of guests by the management of the Chicago Beach Hotel last evening. The affair was particularly successful, owing to the presence of over 100 members of Ann Arbor College, who were the temporary guests of the hotel during the football game. Everything about the large ball-room and rotunda bespoke the presence of the football players, the decorations of yellow chrysanthemums and blue bunting being happily consistent with the university colors.

A dance program of ten numbers with three extras had been arranged for the amusement of the guests, and each set had a fair representation of dancers, many of whom carried the program through from start to finish.

After the sixth dance had been concluded the party assembled in the dining hall, where a banquet was indulged in.

After the termination of the banquet the guests reassembled in the ball-room, where the remaining numbers on the program were concluded.

The committee in charge of arrangements were:

Irving G. McColl,	J. Benson Thomas,
P. D. Fenn,	James W. Barrett,
J. R. Van Zandt,	

TWO MEN HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

Knocked from a Wagon by a Burlington Engine.

William Sharp, Archer and Stewart avenues, and Frank Shonjeski, No. 644 Holt street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. Sharp is at the County Hospital with a broken leg and internal injuries which may result in his death. Shonjeski's injuries consist of light bruises.

Both men are employed as drivers for the Gottfried Brewing company and were out with a load of beer. When they reached the Burlington tracks at Trumbull avenue they attempted to cross in front of an East-bound passenger train.

The horses and the front portion of the wagon cleared the tracks, when the engine struck the rear. Both men were thrown from the wagon, one of the horses was killed, and the wagon and its contents were demolished.

Two hours later Mrs. Lena Gesgin of Forty-seventh avenue and West Twelfth street, was driving past the wreck and her horse took fright and ran away. Mrs. Gesgin was thrown from the buggy and sustained internal injuries besides a sprained leg.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIREMEN.

Substantial Checks from Various Thankful Business Houses.

Chief of the Fire Department Swenie received a check for $500 from Marshall Field & Co. yesterday in recognition of the efficient service of the department in extinguishing the recent fire which destroyed A. S. Trude's building in Wabash avenue. This adjoined the building of Marshall Field & Co. The Chief also received a contribution of $50 to the fund for the widows and families of the firemen who perished in the Woolen Exchange fire last week from Selz, Schwab & Co.

Will Discuss Reform Methods.

The Rev. Dr. Rusk's lecture at Willard Hall on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock will virtually be a mass-meeting. Dr. Hillis and Dr. Thomas will be on the platform, as well as several prominent lawyers interested in reform work. The lecture will be under the joint auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the Militant Church. Dr. Rusk will speak of "Present Opportunities." The best methods of vigorously pushing reform work will be discussed after the lecture.

Will Open Permanent Headquarters.

As he was leaving for Washington yesterday William Lorimer said the Republican County Central committee would open permanent headquarters, probably next Monday, and proceed to effect between now and next spring the most complete and perfect party organization ever known in Chicago. He could not say, however, where the headquarters will be located. The work of selecting rooms was left with J. R. B. Van Cleave and Charles S. Deneen.

Prussic Acid Will Not Prove Fatal.

George P. Lesselyoung, who Wednesday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by drinking prussic acid, will, according to the physicians at the County Hospital, recover. He took the poison because his wife, he said, had refused to accompany him to his home in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. Gestefeld's Second Lecture.

Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld of New York, one of the assistants of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in revising the Bible, is giving a series of lectures in the city on "Metaphysics of Balzac." The second one will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in Room 1,223 Masonic Temple.

Market Gardening on the Increase.

It appears from the recent English agricultural returns that there is a sensible increase in the use of land for market gardening and orchard cultivation. The acreage of orchards in England, Wales, and Scotland is now more than 218,000. Last year it was only a little less than 214,000. The market gardens cover now 92,837 acres, as compared with 88,210 last year.

MONEY FOR AN OUTING.

GIRLS AT ARMOUR MISSION HOLD THEIR CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Class-Rooms Transformed Into Booths and Bazaars Where Everything Is on Sale from Gum to Pinafores—Candy Sells at Thanksgiving Prices and Flowers at Winter Rates—All Sorts of Devices to Get Dimes—Entertainment Closes with a Concert.

Armour Mission ran riot with levity last night and Dr. Gunsaulus looked on complacently and said "Amen."

The big building at Armour avenue and Thirty-third street looked like the segment of a county fair, a fraction of the midway, pandemonium on a small scale—anything but an institution for the inculcation of Christian sobriety and conventional deportment.

But it was for a good cause and the day wasn't Sunday, so the sponsors for the odd aggregation of money-making novelties patted the merrymakers on the back and told them to make the most of it. And they did.

It was the Christmas market—the girls got in a month ahead of time so as not to get left—concert and exhibition drill for the purpose of raising the necessary money for an outing next summer—another advance movement—and it was a thorough success.

Advantage was taken of the two days' Thanksgiving vacation and the class-rooms were transformed into bazaars and exhibition halls, so the bewildered kindergarteners were lost in the very rooms where they are taught to sing "This Is the Way to Make a Shoe."

Booths, gorgeous with flags and bunting, were erected, and last night everything was on sale from gum to pinafores. Mrs. Dr. Gunsaulus presided over a counter and measured off—or would have measured off if custom had been livelier—prints and linens and other such articles as go to make up a youngster's wardrobe.

Miss Emma Holland and Mrs. W. S. Smith had a corps of assistants drumming up trade for a couple of notion booths. Miss Ray Ringland and six other misses were doing their best to dispose of a miscellaneous collection of dolls. Some of the dolls were curiosities and they went so cheap many a person who attended the market alone went home with an escort. Mrs. C. B. Wisner and Mrs. A. J. Howard sold candy at Thanksgiving prices and flowers at winter rates. Both had able criers to help on their sales. Indeed, it was difficult to tell who were the customers and who were salespeople, so pressing was the spirit of trade.

Then there were gypsy tents, with a body of gypsy guards kept in hand by Mrs. M. C. Moore; Rebecca at the well, with Miss Yonzealla Humphrey in the rôle of Rebecca, and half a dozen other young women waiting with their jugs; a grab-bag, with Miss Clara Waldron to hold the string; a postoffice, where Miss Helen Zimbrough sold stamps or had the other girls do it for her; and other clever schemes to get the dimes from the unsuspecting.

Refreshments were served everywhere. Mrs. Julia Beveridge engineered a Reception committee of ten, and did her best to keep the throng from idling too long in one place.

Then there was the museum upstairs, in which the special hit was Van Doozer—a combination of boy, patches, and bruises—the victor at the football game. Two pickaninnies sat on a box for the Siamese Twins, and three young women—Miss Bell Gray, Miss Myrtle Rose, and Miss Schutts—looked uncomfortable with their heads through holes in a sailcloth and their hair tied to a peg above, as three of Blue Beard's wives. Miss Elaine Kerr personated the new woman in knickerbockers.

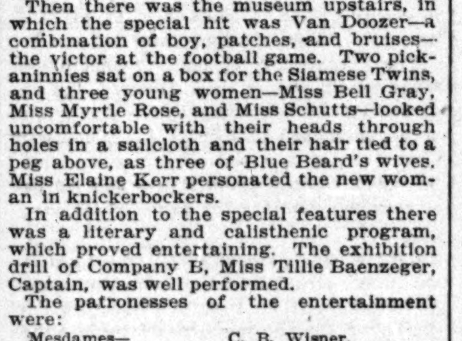
In addition to the special features there was a literary and calisthenic program, which proved entertaining. The exhibition drill of Company B, Miss Tillie Baenzeger, Captain, was well performed.

The patronesses of the entertainment were:

Mesdames—	C. B. Wisner,
Julia Beveridge,	A. J. Howard,
D. C. Milner,	W. S. Smith,
J. H. Hollister,	Mary E. Holmes,
W. A. Gaw,	G. A. Hurd,
M. J. Gunsaulus,	A. P. Knight,
F. U. Smith,	Annette West,
M. C. Moore,	W. J. Bradford.
Misses—	
Emma Holland,	Ray Ringland,
K. Kimbrough,	Mary E. Ely,
Mary Work,	May A. Riddle,
Sarah E. Wiley,	Rose Demmon,
Ada Fowler, M. D.,	Julia E. Porter.

The entertainment will be continued tonight, with new special features and a new program.

With Apologies to Shakspeare.



Turkey—"Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look."—Baltimore American.

Mecca and Its Famous Temple.

Mecca is a large city and a principal one of the East. The Temple of Mecca, to which so many pilgrims annually travel, forms a spacious square about a quarter of a mile in each direction, with a quadruple row of columns. A number of steps lead down to Mohammed's house, and within it is the black stone said to have been brought by the Angel Gabriel for its foundation.

CORRESPONDENTS ON SCHLATTER.

One Who Thinks the Western Eccentric Has Magnetic Healing Power.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An editorial headed "Schlatter and His Healing" in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday calls upon scientific men to study Schlatter and his healing. I cordially indorse your remark, "As a psychological study, therefore, Schlatter is most interesting." Believing that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may be interested in knowing what the opinions of a man who has made a life study of magnetism and kindred sciences are concerning Schlatter, I have prepared a short statement of my conclusions about him.

Schlatter read some book treating of the possibility of effecting cures by other means than drugs or medicines. The volume made a powerful impression upon his illiterate and unscientific mind, and he set his whole heart and mind upon imitating the practices described in it. That accounts for his refusing money and his occasional fasts. The cures performed by him are due solely and exclusively to his magnetic power. By the way, I would remark here that Schlatter could do ten times more good to ailing humanity if he had learned to use his magnetic power scientifically; that is, economically, instead of applying it without system.

Schlatter is a magnetic healer, pure and simple, but one who has merely developed a little magnetic healing power and who makes no discrimination between the countless thousands who present themselves to him for treatment. I firmly believe that he does occasionally perform a bona fide cure [due to his magnetic power]. I firmly believe that, since he takes no money, the individuals who may have been benefited by him, on that account, made a big cry over the fact. If he had received pay for his efforts, the latter, no matter how miraculous they might have been, would never have been heralded beyond the confines of his immediate surroundings. Schlatter is, to all appearances, a thoroughly honest man; one who implicitly believes what he practices and one whose last thought is deception. The only delusion about the Schlatter craze is the faith portion of it. Mere faith never yet even relieved a simple headache. Faith is the fond belief of the mind. It requires a stronger force than it to destroy pain and restore health.

Schlatter is not the only healer of his kind in the world. During my travels in India I came across a large number of Yhogis, or a certain class of Buddhist priests, who were extremely poor, took no money from those who were benefited by their treatment, and in all essential respects resembled Schlatter very much, with the sole exception that the Yhogis do not delude either the public or themselves by announcing themselves as Messiahs or attributing their successes to faith or answering all questions by appealing to the "Father," but say without any reserve whatever that their cures are due to magnetic influence, the science of which has been understood and practiced in India for many thousand years.

If Schlatter would cast aside his eccentric garb, demeanor, and actions, and deport himself like other people—in short, throw off his mask and say: Behold, I have acquired some magnetic healing power and will treat all free of charge, provided my board is paid, the craze about him would soon become a matter of oblivion.

Hoping that this will throw some light on the subject, I am, respectfully yours,

J. A. GREGOROWITSCH.

More About Schlatter's Hypnotic Power.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article on Schlatter of today pointed to the key which only can solve this and other now occult problems—to treat them scientifically. But the investigation should extend to or embrace most of the so-called occult phenomena—spiritualism, theosophy, hypnotism, the Dr. Dowies, etc.—and should be thorough and exhaustive, and would require weeks and possibly months of time. I have been for several years studying and experimenting, giving my spare time to them, and have made discoveries wonderful to an average mind and know they can be applied to the various sciences, especially that of healing, to the welfare and benefit of mankind. Yet I have progressed but little, relatively, so great and extensive is the science.

From what I have read of Schlatter, Dr. Dowie, and others like them in connection with these studies I conclude that they are ignorant but powerful mediums through which a force or intelligence reaches their patients, and that this force, intelligence, or whatever it may be called is not supernatural or divine, but is ruled by natural laws and can be experimented with, studied, and applied to practical uses of man.

Our experiences with known forces and their utility show that the finer, more attenuated, and subtile they are the more powerful we find them in proportion to their volume. Steam is more powerful than water and electricity than steam.

I have seen wonderful results from the touching of the sick person's body in many instances by the mediums, through which these forces or intelligences pass. Then I have seen applied the same forces, or whatever they may be called, through the same mediums to another science with remarkable results. These results are plain, distinct, incontrovertible facts, which I can reproduce when called upon. But they cannot be obtained by any other means or intelligence.

There is no better channel through which these facts can be reproduced or produced than the daily press, and so I know of no means of profit to myself by withholding them from the public, which will receive the greatest of benefits from them. I will cheerfully given them if wanted.

J. W. C.

Coffee from Brazil.

As much coffee comes from Brazil as from Arabia. The Brazilian Mocha consists of the small, round berries growing at the tops of the branches. These are culled out from the others with great care and sold at a much higher rate.

POWERS IS CONFIDENT.

BELIEVES HE WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Says the Only Way He Can Now Be Beaten Is for His Opponents to Draw Away Some of His Supporters on the West Side—Others Who Are Pledged to Him He Says He Can Depend On—Both Factions Are Very Busy.

After another round-up of his chief lieutenants and hard fighters last evening Ald. Powers went home to a big Thanksgiving dinner feeling confident he will be elected Chairman of the Democratic County Central committee.

"There is only one way they can beat me now," said Mr. Powers, "and that is to get a number of West Side committeemen who are my supporters away from me. I have half the South Side members and several from the North Side whom Mr. Gahan and his friends cannot change. So the only chance he has of saving himself is to get into and break up the West Side delegation."

The situation yesterday appeared to be about as the Alderman sized it up. The Hopkins-Gahan-Sullivan faction would not admit, however, there was any such condition of things. But the efforts they were making tended strongly to indicate there is. They had men out hunting the West Side fellows and inviting them to call and see the leaders at headquarters.

James McAndrews, John Fitzgerald, and several others were sent for. But, so far as could be learned, not one of them responded to the call. Thomas Cusack, Stephen M. Gosselin, and "Billy" Legner are said to be the only West Side committeemen openly opposing Powers. The machine is depending upon them to break the combination.

Gosselin had his reputed influence as a leader badly shattered at the convention two months ago by undertaking to defeat Maurice O'Connor for committeeman in the Seventeenth Ward. On that occasion Powers worked for and helped to elect O'Connor. That is one reason why Gosselin is against him now.

While the Nineteenth Warder's backers claim to be sure of electing him they admit the machine is a strong proposition to go against. Therefore its movements yesterday were watched closely, and checkmated at every point where they threatened to do any harm.

The machine, too, was a busy concern. Every State employé and favored member of the old Hopkins-City Hall ring was rushing about the city hunting committeemen and laboring with them. As one of them admitted, they did not meet with enthusiastic encouragement.

"The trouble with us is," he explained, "we have no issue. In that respect they hold the upper hand. Our only weapon is ridicule of Powers' candidacy—treat it as a joke. Every one knows Gahan's choice for Chairman means the continuance for another year at least of Hopkins as boss of the party organization. Well, there is a strong element that wants to see the ex-Mayor and his entire push side-tracked. That element has been looking around ever since the city election last spring for a man to put up againt Gahan. It happened finally to select Powers, and as he stands well with the rank and file his candidacy has proved so popular we cannot make the 'joke' business go worth a cent."

It is understood both sides will have meetings tonight.

MINNESOTA HAS A FAVORITE SON.

Senator Davis Its Candidate for the Presidency.

"Minnesota has a candidate for President—Cushman K. Davis—and will push his claims in the convention just as long as he has any possible show of getting the nomination."

United States Senator Knute Nelson of St. Paul, en route to Washington yesterday afternoon, made this declaration while on that subject, and said:

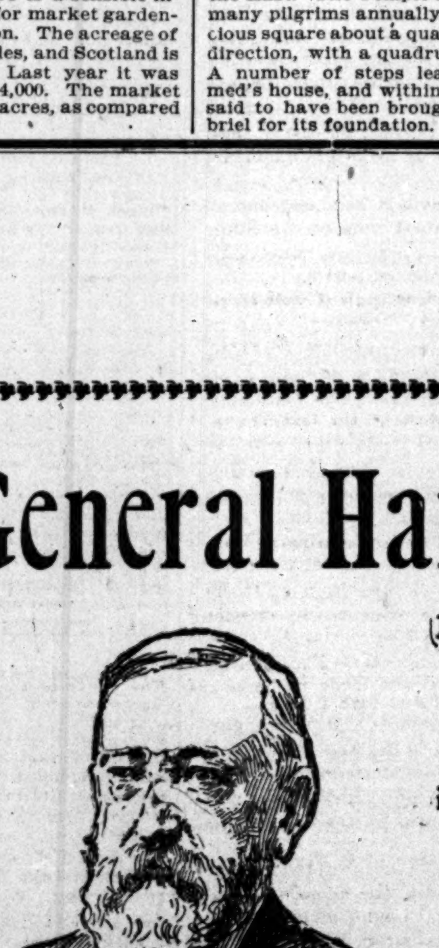
"But there is no telling what the convention will do. All the candidates, McKinley, Reed, Morton, and Allison, are strong men. If we have to let Senator Davis out of the race then I think Minnesota's delegation will be about evenly divided between McKinley and Reed. Yes, I know there is some talk of Harrison, but I don't hear any body in our State saying much about him.

"No, there is nothing to indicate the situation will change between this time and the date of the convention. I do not see wherein Congress can do anything, particularly in the way of legislation, to influence the action of the party next year in its selection of a candidate for President. The issues are already made and the country is only waiting for the day to come when it will put a safe Republican in the White House.

"I hardly imagine we will be able to do a great deal of special legislation this winter. While the Lower House is Republican the Democrats and Populists have the balance of power in the Senate, and, of course, the executive branch is with them. However, something will be done with the financial question. And whatever is done I am inclined to think will be in the nature of a compromise. An effort will also be made to so rearrange the tariff laws as to stop the tremendous importations, give our own industries a chance, and at the same time create a revenue sufficient to run the government."

Senator Nelson arrived in Chicago on Wednesday and was a guest of ex-Sheriff Matson until the Baltimore and Ohio train took him away at 3 p. m. yesterday.

Congressman Lorimer and family and Congressman Cooke of Chicago, also Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, left for Washington on the same train.



General Harrison's First Article

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OSTRANDER & BUEHL, 165 Dearborn-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

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J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

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JACKER, R. J., 810 Chicago Opera-House.

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P. NACEY CO., 339 Wabash. Harrison 337.
D. M. QUAY CO., The, 237 Monadnock. Har. 275.
P. SANDERS & SONS, 1314 Wabash. P's M. 449.

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WOLSIEFFER, 201 S. Clark, R. 12. Stamps bght.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SULTAN STILL DODGING THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

Has Not Issued the Permission for the Passage of Extra Ships Through the Dardanelles—He Must Yield in the End or Submit to Force—Alarming News as to the Safety of Missionaries—Porte Keeps Up the Peace Farce.

Constantinople, Nov. 27, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 28.—In spite of the assurances which the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, gave the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Italy yesterday that the firmans allowing the passage through the Dardanelles of four extra guardships for the use of their embassies would be immediately issued by the Porte, the necessary documents have not been forthcoming. Consequently a serious condition of affairs which was looked upon as having been definitely cleared up is now again perplexing the Ambassadors and threatening to cause the adoption of strong measures upon the part of the powers.

Frequent conferences between the Ambassadors have taken place on the subject during the last twenty-four hours and there have been many consultations between the Turkish Ministers and the Sultan at the palace regarding the same matter. The Ambassadors have also been in communication with the palace as well as with their respective governments.

Must Yield in the End.

The answer of the powers to the request of the Porte that they refrain from pressing their demand for the extra guardships was that they could see no reason not to support the demands of their Ambassadors for more effective means of protecting the foreign residents of Constantinople in an emergency, and in the presence of this unanimous reply it is considerded in foreign official circles that the Sultan has no alternative but to yield, especially in view of the probability that the powers will have the extra gunboats conveyed through the Dardanelles by battleships if the Sultan persists in his dilatory tactics.

That the Porte anticipates trouble is evident from the fact that all the forts about the straits are now fully manned and supplied with ammunition, and have been placed in the highest state of efficiency compatible with the circumstances. Searchlights are kept in good order and are worked nightly over the waters. For over a month past the work of strengthening the fortifications in this vicinity, and particularly about the Dardanelles, has been in progress, and it is understood that the system of submarine mines and torpedoes has been practically completed so far as the resources of the government will allow it.

Details from Marash.

Trustworthy information which reached here from Marash today confirms the worst reports concerning the massacre which is said to have occurred there recently. It appears that the outbreak occurred on Monday, Nov. 18. The Mussulmans, apparently at a given signal and acting in a deliberate manner, began the work of massacring the Armenians, who, anticipating trouble, had done everything possible to defend themselves. The number of killed is estimated at several hundred men, women, and children.

It is understood that all the American missionaries, five in number, are safe, but whether they left Marash before the disturbances broke out or whether they are under the protection of the Turkish authorities is not known, as Minister Terrell has not yet been able to obtain any news from Marash.

Keeps Up Its Peace Farce.

The Porte today made another report to the Ambassadors on the situation, announcing that the work of restoring order in the disturbed districts was progressing satisfactorily and that the reforms insisted upon by the powers were being effected as promptly as possible under the circumstances.

Less than one-half of the reserves called out have joined the colors and it is not believed that any more men can be placed under arms. The arming and equipping of these forces has progressed to a certain stage and there seems to have stopped, as if the authorities were really, as currently reported, waiting for winter to do the rest.

New Ambassador to England.

Costaki Anthopoulos Effendi, formerly Governor of the Island of Crete, has been appointed Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to the late Rustem Pasha. Turkham Pasha has been appointed Turkish Ambassador to Germany in succession to Tewfik Pasha, recalled in order to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Serious Condition in Syria.

London, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Beyrout dated Nov. 17 confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine and the repeated danger in which the American mission has been placed by the riotous demonstrations of the Mussulmans.

The dispatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine is flooded with Turkish soldiers, and states that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 60,000 troops, all raised within the last twenty days.

The Daily News correspondent adds: "The troops arriving here bear the significant green flag of the Prophet instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers and troops are being stationed in the Tower of David, Pilate's Palace, and in the Wilderness, outside the Damascus Gate. The ostensible purpose of the troops is to subdue the Druses."

ARE IN MUCH PERIL AT MARASH.

Sketch of Two Missionaries Well Known in Illinois and Michigan.

Owosso, Mich., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. L. O. Lee, mentioned in the Syrian dispatches as in great peril at Marash, is a brother of the Rev. Frank Lee of Chicago, and is about 50 years of age. He was graduated from Yale, and after serving the Congregational church here as pastor until 1880 went as a missionary to Syria. He was married to Miss Mary Topping of Olivet, Mich., who died in 1885. Later he married the youngest daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin at Constantinople.

Miss Meda Hess, in the same district with Lee was born in Ionia County, Michigan, in 1867, and from youth studied to be a missionary. She took a course in the medical school at the State University and left for the East in 1892. She was engaged as a teacher at the Marash College, and was supported by the Congregational branch of the State Christian Endeavor Society.

ITALY TAKES A DECIDED STAND.

Important Statements by Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc on Turkey.

Rome, Nov. 28.—Important statements were made in the Chamber of Deputies tonight by Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning questions of Italy's internal and foreign policy, and especially its attitude toward Turkey, and, incidentally, the attitude of the other powers.

Premier Crispi's statement was a long one, and was largely devoted to the government's internal police. He defended at length the Italian anti-Socialist laws, and he asserted that in practice socialism differed little from anarchy. He admitted that the public security was not ideal, but said it was improving.

He said that although he formerly opposed the law of guaranties he now upheld it. This law, he said, could not be revoked without leading to internal disorders and foreign complications. The Vatican now enjoyed great freedom. The revival of Catholic activity throughout a great part of the world, he argued, was a matter for serious consideration, showing that liberty existed permitting religious societies to be reconstructed on a more solid basis.

Premier Makes a Threat.

Regarding Turkey, the Premier said the powers are in accord, and he was confident the peace would not be disturbed. If it were disturbed, however, Italy would not repeat its old mistakes, and would see its rights safeguarded.

Baron Blanc, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, followed the Premier with a long explanation of the Italian position on the Turkish question. He denied that Italy had attempted any isolated action on this question, and asserted that its endeavors throughout had been devoted to converting concerted action by three powers into concerted action by six powers.

While the European situation was good, the Minister went on to say, the condition of affairs in the Turkish Provinces remained troubled. The Porte had addressed to the powers remarks—if, indeed, they might not be called reproaches—hoping thereby to delay matters at the risk of again aggravating the situation.

Baron Blanc Grows Impressive.

"The Porte will commit an error," Baron Blanc concluded, "if it thinks the present situation can be solved by diplomatic discussions of past events when we are face to face with the atrocious deeds that have provoked universal horror and with the peril of latent anarchy, to an outbreak of which at any moment Europe can not leave itself exposed."

Each foreign squadron in Turkish waters was a door to open to civilization and beneficent influences those obscure regions where mixed races were still deprived of the guarantees promised by Turkey to Europe.

The Porte would make a mistake in exercising, even in regard to the additional guardships asked by the powers, the privilege accorded to it by treaties to restrict naval protection in the pacific interests of the powers.

Baron Blanc was greeted with cheers as he concluded his statement.

KEEP HOME THANKSGIVING CUSTOM.

Americans in Foreign Capitals Celebrate the National Holiday.

London, Nov. 28.—The American Society of London, which was organized several months ago on much the same lines as the Ohio Society of New York, celebrated Thanksgiving day by a banquet tonight at the Holborn Restaurant.

James R. Roosevelt, first Secretary of the American Embassy, presided. It was found upon sitting down to dinner that 450 guests were present, including Andrew Ainslie Common, F. R. S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society; Moncure D. Conway, Robert Barr, and several of the United States Consuls in England.

Regrets were read from United States Ambassador Bayard, who had been expected to preside at the dinner, but was unavoidably absent.

Eat "Turkey" Together in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Americans in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving day by a dinner at the Kaiserhof, at which United States Ambassador Runyon presided. In proposing a toast to Emperor William Ambassador Runyon dwelt upon the amicable relations existing between Germany and the United States. Later, in proposing a toast to the President of the United States he eulogized President Cleveland and the blessings of individual liberty in the United States. James E. Risely, United States Minister to Denmark, and United States Consuls S. Monoghan and Opp were among those who made speeches. The number of guests was about 300.

No Public Celebration in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 28.—A number of private dinners were given this evening in honor of Thanksgiving by members of the American colony here.

Hold a Ball at City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Nov. 28.—The American colony celebrated Thanksgiving with a ball this evening, which was a magnificent affair.

GEN. ROLOFF WRITES OF HIS ARMY.

Says He Has 5,000 Well Organized Men in Santo Espirito.

New York, Nov. 28.—The following cable dispatch has been received by the World from Gen. Carlos Roloff, dated from the general headquarters of the Cuban army at Las Honduras:

"On my arrival in Santo Espirito there were already 2,000 men in arms combating for the liberty of this Cuban land. Today I have at my orders an army corps—the fourth on the island—composed of 5,000 organized men, who occupy an extent of territory forty by 140 miles in area; also an advance guard, which is in the jurisdiction of Matanzas, where we count on getting powerful allies.

"Few encounters take place, because the enemy does not show himself. To accomplish anything it is necessary to go to the cities and the towns. By this you may know that it is well to discount misinformation given in the newspapers, as we always are represented to be in greater numbers and better condition than we really are.

"According to the papers we are always routed and dispersed. Reënforcements are coming to our Cuban army daily, even Spaniards belonging to the enemy's forces. So far we have been pardoning prisoners and treating them with kindness. We are humane and we make a civilized war as long as we are not compelled to do otherwise by those we fight against. The Monroe doctrine must be complied with—'America for the Americans.'"

TRIAL OF GEN. SANGUILLY BEGUN.

American Citizen Who May Be Imprisoned for Life in Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The trial of Gen. Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, on the charge of illegal acts against the Spanish Government was commenced this afternoon. He denied having made any appointments with the insurgent leaders and also denied having written letters to Dr. Batancourt of Matanzas demanding funds to leave with his family while he took the field in the rebellion.

The State Attorney, Señor Enguto, demanded of the court in his speech that Gen. Sanguilly be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The counsel for the defense, Señor Miguel Vrondi, pointed out the proceedings were being held under a martial jurisdiction and should accordingly be considered void, as it was contrary to the provision of the treaty between Spain and the United States, which guarantees to American citizens in Cuba a trial by a civil tribunal of any charges brought against them.

Among the spectators in the court-room today were Ramon O. Williams, United States Consul-General, and several ladies.

INSURGENTS WRECK LOADED TRAIN

Thirty Soldiers Killed and Fifty Wounded in Dynamite Explosion.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Advices from Cuba via the steamship Olivette say that near Cien Rojah on Nov. 25 the insurgents commanded by Leonico Vidal wrecked a train carrying 200 Spanish soldiers and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The insurgents placed dynamite on the track. The locomotive and the car next to it were torn to pieces by the explosion. The engineer, fireman, and thirteen soldiers who were in the coach next to the engine were killed by the explosion. Eighteen soldiers were also killed when the rear coaches were derailed, as they went down a high embankment. About fifty soldiers were wounded, some of them mortally.

The soldiers who were uninjured surrendered without resistance. The arms and ammunition captured were valued at many thousands of dollars.

TO BE BURIED IN HIS WORKING GARB

Dumas' Last Request Was for a Funeral Marked by Simplicity.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Alexandre Dumas fils before his death left instructions that his funeral should be without military honors or speeches. He also expressed his desire that his body should be dressed in the loose flannel working costume he frequently wore, and lie upon the bed upon which he died until the time would arrive for burial. The Comédie Française will be closed on the day of the funeral, which will probably take place on Sunday.

Balfour Sentenced in London.

London, Nov. 28.—Jabez S. Balfour, George Edward Brock, and Morrell Theobald, convicted of fraud in connection with companies of the Liberator group of institutions, were sentenced today. Balfour was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. Brock and Theobald were sentenced to nine and four months respectively.

Cuban Meeting at Kearney.

Kearney, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A Cuban meeting was held in the City Hall tonight. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to take action favoring Cuban independence and reaffirming the Monroe doctrine. A majority of those present were old soldiers.

Cornell's Captain Next Year.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—After their banquet this evening the members of the Cornell eleven met and elected Joseph W. Beacham, '97, Captain for next year.

The leading citizens of Chicago patronize Stevens, the world renowned photographer, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E & W Swatara. A full dress collar. E & W.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

REED KEPT BUSY BY THE SEEKERS AFTER GOOD COMMITTEES.

They Besiege in Person, by Letter, and by Telegram, and He Says He Has Nine Applicants at Least for Every Desirable Position—He Is Pleased with the Character of the New Republican Legislators — Cleveland Hears Talmage Preach.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—It required considerable ingenuity on the part of Mr. Reed to elude the vigilance of the patriots who had established a cordon about the Shoreham and its approaches, regardless of the fact that it was Thanksgiving day. They wanted to tell the next Speaker just how things ought to be run at the Capitol during the ensuing Congress, and were not at all chary about expressing their opinions.

Certain Congressmen who had concluded to remain at home to eat their "turkey and fixin's" could not refrain from putting themselves in telegraphic communication with the man from Maine so they would not be overlooked in the shuffle.

"One thing that has impressed me favorably," said the ruler of the House, "is the class of young men who have been sent to Congress as the successors of Democrats. In my talks with them I have found them unusually bright, alert, and fully informed on the topics of the time. This is particularly true of Republicans sent from former Democratic strongholds."

EAT THEIR TURKEY AT WOODLEY.

Clevelands Return to Washington and Hear Dr. Talmage Preach.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland came into town this morning and after spending an hour at the White House they attended services at the First Presbyterian Church and listened to a sermon by Dr. Talmage, following the reading of the President's Thanksgiving proclamation and the rendition of several patriotic hymns. From church the President and Mrs. Cleveland drove directly to Woodley, where they enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner in the privacy of the family.

Vice-President Stevenson, accompanied by his wife and daughters, arrived in Washington today for the Congressional session. They are quartered at the Normandie.

J. B. DOE ON FOX RIVER TROUBLE.

He Takes No Stock in the Memorial of the Manufacturers.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Assistant Secretary of War J. B. Doe said today in regard to the memorial which the manufacturers of the Fox River Valley will present to Congress:

"The memorial drafted by the manufacturing and navigation interests of the Fox River Valley neither states the facts with accuracy nor suggests a practicable or thorough remedy for the difficulties existing in the Valley of the Fox.

"The greater part of the difficulties on account of low water have resulted from the establishment upon the water power of water wheels of greater capacity than the entire flow of the river during ordinarily dry seasons. A large part of the memorial is devoted to pointing out the hardships suffered by navigation interests and the importance and necessity of providing a remedy. I do not favor an application to Congress for legislation calculated to procure at the public expense an increase in the supply of water for purely private interests."

RAISES IRE OF SOUTH AND WEST.

Bolt of Ohio and Indiana from Henderson Will Cause Trouble.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The action of the Indiana and Ohio men in bolting for the Quay combine has set the Western and Southern men on fire and they are threatening to knife McKinley and Harrison at every opportunity. Gen. Henderson takes his prospective defeat for Clerk calmly, but his friends on the Illinois delegation are particularly sore.

The Southern members held a long consultation tonight at which the Quay combine was denounced openly and declarations made that the Ohio and Indiana candidates for the Presidency can expect no help from the South in the national convention.

Gen. Henderson's forces are being held well together, and there is a possibility that he may be put up as a candidate for doorkeeper or Sergeant-at-Arms, which would probably break the slate, although McDowell is now certain to be Clerk.

BELKNAP HOPES TO WIN HIS CASE.

Contestant for McGann's Seat Has Arrived in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Hugh R. Belknap, the contestant for Larry McGann's seat in the House, arrived here tonight fully prepared to press his claims as soon as the Elections committee is appointed and gets down to business. In talking of his case Mr. Belknap said: "I hope to have the contest considered at an early date because it is merely a question of the ballots cast and really involves no contest at all. The recount showed I had 208 majority. Mr. McGann has acted very honorably about the whole matter. He is still the Representative from the district, while I am only the contestant. Still, as he will not oppose my being seated, and as the contest involves no question of fact or charges of fraud, I am led to believe the Elections committee will give my case early attention. In any event I shall remain here until the matter is settled."

FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Lax Laws in Idaho a Menace to the National Park Preserves.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Ever since Secretary Hoke Smith visited Yellowstone Park he has taken the deepest interest in the protection of game within its boundaries, and his instructions to those in charge of the park have been to proceed with the utmost vigor against all poachers.

When the attention of officials of the Interior Department was invited to the fact that game was being exterminated in the Yellowstone National Park their reply was that until Idaho and Wyoming passed more stringent laws for the preservation of game it was well nigh useless for the department to take any measures for relief. From reports received from the park it appears that buffalo in particular are prone to wander into dangerous territory and will not confine themselves to a place in which they would be safe.

Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, who has been Acting Superintendent at the park, in his last report to the Secretary of the Interior says there is a section of country beginning at Henry's Lake and extending south for about twenty-five miles, inhabited by a lawless and persistent lot of head and skin hunters. The laws of Idaho are extremely deficient in game protective measures. The bison now is nearly extinct and is not protected at all, so long as the only wild herd in the United States is on the border of this State and likely at any time to cross the line.

HE HAS NOT APPOINTED HIS CLERK.

Judge Grosscup Declines to Say Who Will Get the Place.

Regarding the announcement in a morning paper yesterday that T. C. MacMillan had been appointed to the Clerkship of the United States District Court for the District of Northern Illinois, Judge Grosscup said yesterday Mr. MacMillan had not been appointed. When asked if Mr. MacMillan would be appointed he refused to say. With reference to the Clerkship of his court he said:

"This district is the only one in the United States with a large business in both District and Circuit Courts in which clerkships of the two courts are united in one man. When I came on the bench the fees in the District Court were something like $1,600 a year, and in the Circuit Court from $6,000 to $7,000. Now they are from $6,000 to $7,000 in the District Court, and from $10,000 to $12,000 in the Circuit Court. This suggests the propriety of separate clerks for the two courts. Mr. Burnham has filled both positions. If Mr. MacMillan should be appointed to the clerkship of the District Court Mr. Burnham would still be clerk of the Circuit Court.

"The salary of each of these positions is $3,500 and Mr. Burnham has drawn both salaries ever since he was appointed. The salaries of the clerks and their assistants are paid out of the fees and the balance is paid into the United States Treasury."

AMUSEMENTS.

"Tannhäuser," the first repetition of the current season of German opera, constituted the performance before a large audience at the Auditorium last night. Frln. Louise Mulder, who has appeared frequently during the series, was prevented through illness from sustaining the Elizabeth. Frln. Gadski, who supplied the same part in the recent performance of the opera, sang instead. Herr Alvary, in excellent voice, as was also the case with Frln. Gadski, gave the title rôle. Frln. Eibenschuetz was the Venus, Herr Berthald the Walther, as on the previous occasion, and Herr Behrens the Landgraf. Herr Popovici gave the Wolfram, a part for which he is not adapted. Mr. Damrosch directed. Tonight "Lohengrin," the last but one of the performances of the season, will be given with an unusually strong cast, including as it does Frau Klafsky as Ortrud and Herr Popovici as Telramund, a rôle in which he created a distinguished impression in the previous performance. The disposition of the rôles is as follows:

Lohengrin	Herr Wilhelm Gruening
Elsa	Frl. Johanna Gadski
King Henry	Herr Conrad Behrens
Telramund	Herr Demeter Popovici
Herrufer	Herr Wilhelm Mertens
Ortrud	Frau Lohse-Klafsky

* * *

It was a record-breaking Thanksgiving evening for the play-houses. Nearly every one had sold out all seats an hour before the curtain went up. Streams of pleasure-seekers walked from theater to theater and at last, unable to get seats, went home.

McVicker's held 2,000 people watching "Bonnie Scotland." Manager Sharp said he could hold no more. The Columbia had 2,700 visitors to see "The Brownies." Every seat was sold by 6 o'clock. The Grand Opera-House was packed. Many wishing to make "A Trip to Chinatown" were disappointed as early as 7:45 p. m., for 1,900 people were earlier than they.

At Hooley's 1,400 came to see "Hansel and Gretel." All seats had been sold at 8 o'clock. Only twenty were vacant at the matinée. The Chicago Opera-House was packed to suffocation. Every seat was sold by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The house had 1,800 seats, but 2,200 people were there, and a similar number came to the matinée. The Schiller had the only "Standing room only" sign. Over 2,000 people saw "The Witch," and crowds were turned away. The Auditorium was crowded.

Every theater had the same report: "It is a record-breaking night." Football ribbons were in profusion, but the "rooters" were mostly too tired to yell.

A cabman at Clark and Madison streets said: "I drove one party of theatergoers to every South Side house, and early at that. They could not get seats and I had to drive them home."

* * *

The regular rehearsal and concert by the Chicago Orchestra under Mr. Thomas' direction will take place at the Auditorium this afternoon and tomorrow evening. The following program will be presented, with Franz Ondricek, the eminent Bohemian violinist, as soloist:

Symphony No. 1, in B flat, Opus 38	Schumann
Concerto for violins and orchestra, Opus 53	Dvorak
Charactersteucke. "Gretchen" (After Goethe.)	Liszt
Hungarian Airs	Ernst
Overture, "Tannhäuser"	Wagner

DURYEA MOTOCYCLE WINS THE RACE.

Ten Hours and Seventeen Minutes Covering Fifty-five Miles.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while crowds of enthusiasts were hastening to the football games, seven motocycles plowed out of Jackson Park for a fifty-five mile race through the snow and slush that lay between the starting point and Evanston. At 9 o'clock last night but two of the horseless vehicles had crossed the finish line. The other five were lost—wandering aimlessly about the streets of Chicago or lying wrecked in some gutter along the way.

The Duryea machine, which in the last race was ditched several miles from anywhere, finished first. The Benz-Mueller craft came in an hour and a half later. Its pilot, however, claims the trophy on the ground the Duryea machine was pushed up the hill to the finish. This is denied by the occupants of the Duryea motocycle, and there will be a contest.

The time of the winner was 10:17 for the fifty-five miles. No records, but various parts of the mechanism, were broken.

The Duryea machine was first away at 9:01 a. m. No. 22, owned by R. H. Macy & Co., started three minutes later, and the others straggled off at intervals of a few minutes until 10:06, when the Benz-Mueller machine started. After being pushed up the hill at the start the horseless vehicles warmed to their work and reached Rush street without mishap.

Nothing but a carette can successfully combat that roadway, however, and the Duryea machine came to grief at Ontario street. The Macy machine succumbed temporarily at Erie street. After a half hour's delay the damage was repaired and they took up the stern chase.

The Duryea machine showed its fondness for ditches at Sheridan road and Grace street, but was hauled out and started anew. Three of the motocycles reached Evanston after 2 o'clock a. m. and were headed homeward.

Meanwhile the judges had become disgusted and quit and no one witnessed the finish but two reporters.

DENY BOTH ZELLA AND HER CHECK.

Bankers Gage and Walsh Say They Never Saw the Voucher.

Zella Nicolaus and her $40,000 check never entered either the Chicago National or the First National Bank so far as the Presidents of those two institutions are aware. Neither John R. Walsh nor Lyman J. Gage, so each says, ever declined to cash the check, as related in a telegram from New York yesterday. In fact, both Presidents say so far as they know the story is false except in one particular. They would both have refused to cash the $40,000 check had it been presented at either bank.

"So far as I am aware," said John R. Walsh yesterday, "Zella Nicolaus never tried to have that check cashed at the Chicago National Bank. I doubt very much if a check for $40,000 would be sent from New York to Chicago. Bankers do not do business in that way. The money would be deposited in a New York bank and the man in Chicago could draw on it through his bank here. If such a check were made it was never taken outside of New York."

"I never saw the check," said Lyman J. Gage. "I am sure it was never presented at the First National Bank for payment."

A man to whom Zella Nicolaus related her troubles in Chicago a year ago, when she had more worries than cash, said yesterday Zella told him she secured large sums of money from Howard Gould while he was in this city. The $40,000 check transaction, however, did not take place here, she said, but in the Sturtevant House in New York.

RABBI OPPOSED TO THANKSGIVING.

This Not a Christian Nation and Proclamations Are Out of Order.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—Rabbi M. Gries of Willson Avenue Temple, the most prominent Jewish synagogue in the city, preached a remarkable sermon at the Church of the Unity today before an audience composed of Unitarians, Universalists, and Jews.

Rabbi Gries said he objected to the form of observing Thanksgiving day and was opposed to the issuing of proclamations by the President calling upon the people to meet for prayer and thanksgiving, because, he declared, this was not a Christian nation. While the majority of the people were Christians, a strong minority were not, and that minority was entitled to consideration.

He said he did not desire to detract anything from Christianity, because he realized what it had done for the country, but he was in favor of a larger religious freedom, and the most of his sermon was devoted to a plea for such freedom.

CIGARETS FOR JOLIET'S CONVICTS.

They Follow a Good Dinner and a Theatrical Performance.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Nowhere else in this city was Thanksgiving so thoroughly enjoyed as in the penitentiary. Warden Allen had the Howard Doyle All-Star Specialty troupe to entertain the prisoners. The performance was witnessed by an audience of 1,700. The dinner consisted of 3,500 pounds of turkey, and afterwards coffee, cigars, cigarets, and apples.

TO TAG ALL THE BABIES.

PLAN TO KEEP SMALL CHILDREN FROM GETTING LOST.

Suggestions of the Women's Committee on Police Matrons to the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City Probably Will Be Adopted—A Country Parson Gets Drunk in the City of Churches—Other News from Gotham.

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Board of Police Commissioners here will probably adopt the suggestions of the Women's Committee of Police Matrons that the small children of the poor, particularly the great foreign element on the East Side, shall be tagged when turned out in the street to play to prevent their getting lost.

The committee, composed of Mrs. Anna M. Jackson of the Friends' Society and Mrs. Ellen Collins, the School Inspectress and well known philanthropist, has canvassed the matter thoroughly with Police Commissioner Grant and secured the promise that children so tagged, instead of being brought to the police station, shall be taken immediately home when found. This is the thing they are after and is all they ask the police to do.

The parents are to do the rest. It is suggested in the first place they avoid as much as possible sending the children to the street. If, however, they are let into the street, their names and addresses upon tags or patches, so attached to their clothing that they cannot be easily torn off, or written in their hats, will save a heap of trouble all around.

MINISTER TANGLED IN BROOKLYN.

J. T. Vine of Coxsackie Found Intoxicated in the Gutter.

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—John T. Vine, 60 years old, who said that he was an Episcopalian minister and that his home was at No. 284 Amsterdam avenue, New York, was arrested in Brooklyn this morning on a charge of intoxication.

The roundsman who gathered in the Rev. Mr. Vine in Henry street, near the corner of Amity street, came across a huddled up mixture of arms, legs, and clothes lying prone in the gutter. He poked the conglomeration with his stick, which in a minute or so resolved itself into an individual whose hair and beard were gray and whose face was curiously decorated with wavy streaks of mud. The bow of his once white tie had shifted to the back of his neck, and there was a big hole burnt in the front of his shirt. One hand grasped an old umbrella and the other held on to a cheap black valise.

When they got him stiffened up with cold water at the police station the parson said he had been in Coxsackie on the Hudson for the last two weeks, where he had been shaking up the sinners through the medium of a series of revival services. Possessed by a desire to spend Thanksgiving day at home, he journeyed to New York, reaching here about nightfall.

What happened subsequently was almost altogether a blank. He might have had a "moderate quencher" or two, but he must have been drugged. That was the only explanation he could give for his condition. When arraigned before the police judge this morning the prisoner manifested a contrite spirit. He was fined $1, which he paid out of a cash balance of $2.80, all there was left in the roll of about $50 which he had brought with him from Coxsackie. He had a gold watch with him, too, when he left home, but that had also disappeared. What became of money or watch he had no idea.

PAYS A TRIBUTE TO EUGENE FIELD.

The Rev. Dr. Banks Preaches of the Poet "with a Child's Heart."

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Out of the text "A little child shall lead them" the Rev. Dr. Albert Banks of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, paid a deep-felt tribute today to "Eugene Field, the poet with a child's heart," as he termed him. The Rev. Dr. Banks took occasion to say he did not know enough of the personal life of Eugene Field to say anything about his religious history, but he was sure that no one could read his songs without applying to him the description which Father Taylor of the old Seaman's Bethel in Boston once used in characterizing his son-in-law, Judge Russell: "If he is not a saint he is a lovable sinner."

NEWSBOYS OF NEW YORK WELL FED

Are Thankful for a Dying Bequest Made by Mrs. Astor.

New York, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving day was celebrated in New York City and vicinity in a quiet manner, contrasting forcibly with previous Thanksgivings. There were many athletic attractions scheduled, but they were generally local in character.

By the annual Astor gift 1,500 newsboys were treated to a feast of turkey, pie, and ice cream at the Newsboys' Home. This dinner is said to have been one of the dying requests of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor to her husband, and every year the proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette sends a good-sized check from his London office for the benefit of the little newspaper sellers in America.

READY FOR AN ECLIPSE IN JAPAN.

Schooner Yacht Coronet to Go on a Scientific Expedition.

New York, Nov. 28.—The schooner-yacht Coronet, owned by D. Willis James, which defeated the schooner-yacht Dauntless in a midwinter race across the Atlantic in 1886, is being fitted out for a scientific expedition to the coast of Japan. On the afternoon of Aug. 9 next there will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will not be visible in this part of the globe, and it is for the purpose of observing this that the expedition is being fitted out. The chief observer of the expedition will be Prof. David P. Todd, astronomer at Amherst College.

FEARS THE RIVALRY OF CHICAGO.

Why New York Could Not Afford to Neglect Atlanta.

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Mayor Strong, who has just returned from Atlanta, where he went with the New York representatives to participate in the Manhattan day exercises at the fair, said today:

"It would have been a most serious mistake if there had been no New York or Manhattan day to offset the compliments that were shown to the exposition by the energetic merchants of Chicago."

Augustus Pitou Assaulted.

Ever since he took charge of the Grand Opera-House, at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, Manager Augustus Pitou has fought the ticket speculators. Tonight he noticed a speculator doing a rushing business outside. He told him his tickets would not be honored at the door. The speculator assaulted Mr. Pitou, and was arrested.

Why Stedman Refused.

Edmund C. Stedman has confirmed the report he had declined an offer of the new Billings chair in English literature at Yale University. Mr. Stedman said: "I have never been a teacher, and do not know how I should succeed as a utilitarian at this time of life."

Two Victims of a Fire.

Fireman John Halpin discovered the bodies of two men in the ruins of the fire which occurred at the old Volks Building on the Bowery. Neither body has been identified.

Chicagoans in New York.

John W. Doane is registered at the Windsor Hotel; also Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago.

Harrison Going Home.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison left this city this afternoon for his home in Indianapolis.

Billiard and Bowling at the C. A. A.

Bowen will play Williams, Graham, and Cunningham and Thrall will meet Hartwell in the pool tourney at the Chicago Athletic Association this afternoon and evening. In the billiard tournament at the same club Clark will play Lindsey and Critchell Curtis will contest with Collins and Davis will meet Merrill.

A match game of ten pins between teams of the Oakland and C. A. A. Bowling clubs will be played on the alleys of the latter club tonight.

Small Failure at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—An assignment has been made by Cooper & Speers, grocers. Liabilities, $16,000; nominal assets, $10,000. J. F. Meeker is assignee. The Marshalltown State Bank is the principal creditor, its claim being $7,000.

PRAY FOR "PAGAN BOB."

(Continued from first page.)

ing the special prayer of Christian Endeavorers Thanksgiving day for the conversion of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was ill-advised and not altogether the most desirable thing. Some of Chicago's leading ministers agree with their brethren of the churches in Cleveland, and think the method of the Y. P. S. C. E. far too sensational to benefit the agnostic in any way except that of free advertising.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton D. Locke said: "Prayer is good for anybody or any thing. But I do not think Mr. Ingersoll is of enough importance to cause any such special demonstration."

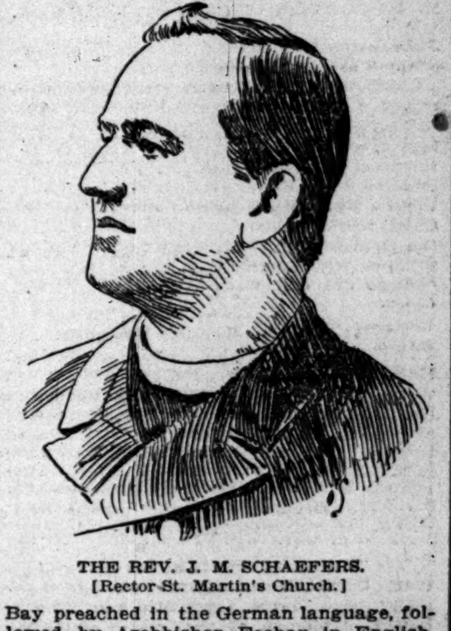
The Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows said: "I have not exactly liked the plan of special prayer for Mr. Ingersoll. It is too dramatic. I do not think it is the right thing to single out any one man in that way. Of course I believe in prayer. Yet I think these people were led into this perhaps ill-advisedly."

The Rev. Dr. P. H. Henson said: "I know of no reason why Mr. Ingersoll should not be prayed for as much as any other sinner. But I dont see why he should be any more prayed for. I think it is just as well to do our praying in a private sort of way. I do not like such ostentation. I think Mr. Ingersoll has received a great deal more attention at the hands of ministers and church people than he is entitled to. There is no reason why we should lift him up on a pole for the world to look at. I really do not believe he is doing any special damage to Christianity today. His utterances are refuted. He plays to the pit. He is working the anti-Christian act simply for the money there is in it. He is insincere. He never did want enlightenment. The people have gauged his character. They know he is a mountebank. There are men right here in this city who are doing the Christian cause more harm because they work against it insidiously."

DEDICATES NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop Feehan Presides at the Opening of St. Martin's.

St. Martin's Catholic Church, at Fifty-ninth street and Princeton avenue, was dedicated yesterday. Archbishop Feehan preached the dedicatory sermon, and with him were many high church dignitaries in the West. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Rademacher of Fort Wayne. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Thiele as deacon, the Rev. Father Forstman, subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Fischer as arch priest. Fathers Murray and Ranier officiated as deacons of honor to Archbishop Feehan. Chancellor Mooney acted as master of ceremonies. Bishop Messmer of Green Bay preached in the German language, followed by Archbishop Feehan in English. Thirty-five priests in their sacred robes assisted in the impressive ceremonies.



THE REV. J. M. SCHAEFERS.
[Rector St. Martin's Church.]

An elaborate program of sacred music was rendered by the orchestra of twelve pieces under the direction of Prof. Kroits and a chorus of twenty-five voices under the direction of Prof. Dentiger. Prof. L. Jacobs presided at the organ. Fully 1,200 people of various denominations paid a dollar apiece to be present at the dedication, while almost as much more was raised at the collection.

In the construction of the church radical departures have been made. The architect is Louis Becker of Mainz, Germany. The style is Gothic, with many features found in medieval churches in the Old World, with much distinctively American. Several alterations were made, but the intent of the famous designer was strictly adhered to.

The interior construction is entirely of steel, incased in plaster, while the outside is of Bedford stone and brick on the inside. But little wood is used, and that only for the pews and floors. On the front is a spire reaching 237 feet in the air, finished with slate and white marble flashings. In the belfry are large and melodious chimes, costing $4,000, donated by Frank Roder of Englewood.

Combination services of electric lights and gas furnish the light. Thus far $110,000 has been paid out, while it is expected that when finished the cost will have reached fully $200,000.

In Munich the designers are at work on the stained glass windows, which will rank high as works of art.

At the conclusion of the dedication services the visiting clergymen were given a banquet by the Building committee of the church in the school hall. Archbishop Feehan graced the head of the table, and among those present were:

Bishop Rademacher,
Bishop Messmer,
Father Dowling,
Father Murray,
Father Dorney,
Father Hayes,
Father Mooney,
Father Ranier,
Father Becher,
Father Kissler,
Father Kimmerman,
Father Smith,
Father Henneberry,
Father Bartram,
Father Dunne,
Father Latz,
Father Feeley,
Father Abein,
Father Becker,
Father Thiele,
Father Hahn,
Father Tighe,
Father Kelly,
Father Eagen,
Father Hoffman,
Father Hishen,
Father Koonnin,
Father Blatter,
Father Roesch,
Father Huber,
Father Pischery,
Father Kalevalage,
Father Evers,
Father Berbiack,
Father Barth,
Father Decker,
Father Ellering,
Father Macklin,
Father Selinger,
Father Henning,
Postmaster Hesing,
L. A. Brucks,
Frank Roder,
N. J. Nagel,
Jacob Nix,
F. R. Young,
J. Nies,
Frank Lillig,
P. H. Koestner,
and others.

COAL BARGES SINK IN THE OHIO.

Boats and Cargoes Lost That Were Valued at $27,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The coal fleet that left here on Wednesday for Cincinnati and Louisville met with disaster this morning at Deadman Ripple, sixteen miles down the Ohio River.

The Tornado, owned by Posey & Sebold, drove into the bank and lost five coal boats. The Relief, trying to avoid the wreck, sank a boat, and the Dauntless lost two boats and two barges. The Cyclone lost two barges and the Percy Kelsey three barges.

These fifteen pieces contained 250,000 bushels of coal, which, with the craft sunk, were valued at $27,000. The wrecks almost blockaded the channel, but the balance of the fleet managed to get past by dividing tows.

THESE GAVE THANKS TO CUPID.

Three Illinois Couples Called on the Parson Yesterday.

Aurora, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Russell Colby, Superintendent of the Aurora smelting works, and Miss Winifred Bird of this city were married this evening.

Fairbury, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Myrtle Belle, daughter of Mrs. Mary Arrowsmith of this city, to Mr. Frederick Rokey of Chatsworth occurred today. Also Miss Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMullen, was married to Mr. J. T. Ballard of Palesade, Neb.

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies. Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths. CYCLE SHOE CO., 14 Jackson-st. Leland Hotel. C. H. FARGO & CO. Mfrs.

STORY OF THE WRECK.

And a Story Fraught with Bitterest Memories.

The Awful Grandeur—the Terrible Meaning.

Echoes of a Lost Courage—the Staff of a Rising Hope.

A decaying wreck on a wave-washed shore. Bare-ribbed, sun-bleached, rotting inch by inch—a perfect picture of utter uselessness.

Ah, reader, is its story any more sad or bitter than yours?

Is there not a strange analogy between this desolation and the wreck of your own health, your own hopes, your own life?

You are prostrated by physical and nervous weakness, unable to do your work with ease and comfort; every duty is a burden, and you are weak, tired, enervated, exhausted. You feel that you are daily growing more and more nervous, you become worried and anxious in mind, blue, disheartened, and discouraged. You cannot eat or sleep well and your liver and bowels are irregular in action.

In fact, you are fast becoming a wreck. You will soon become useless—useless to yourself, useless to your family, useless to the world. And you will lie on the shores of time like the slow decaying ship, a burden to your family and friends, an object of pity or contemptuous indifference, while the winds of unfulfilled hopes, desires, and ambitions disturb your repose and the waves of bitter and vain regret lash you with the knowledge that you might have been cured if you had only taken your case in time.

What is the moral?

Don't delay.

Delay has sacrificed more lives than war and famine combined. Thousands languish under nervous and physical diseases that are easily and readily curable now. Tomorrow or next week it may be too late, and the sufferer who delays when cure is within grasp is more foolish than the fool, more idiotic than the idiot. If you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy your cure is assured. It will give you vigor of brain, power of intellect, strength of nerve, create a new digestion, regulate the action of all the organs, invigorate the blood, and restore the weak and run-down system, languishing under its weight of disease, to all its old-time health—bounding pulse, elastic step, strong and steady nerves, keen zest of mind and heart, renewed ambition, and enjoyment of each hour as it passes.

It did all this for Mr. E. E. Adams of South Walpole, Mass., who says:

"One year ago I was, to speak within bounds, or to tell the truth, all broke up. Could not sleep, and eating was a burden, and for over three months I could not lie down nights on account of rheumatism. Was way down in weight, only about 140 pounds, and did not care if I went up altogether.

"I then, after trying everything heard of and all local doctors, began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which has done the work. I can sleep all night, eat with the best of them, and what I do eat does me good. Nervousness all gone, rheumatism almost forgotten, and my weight 167 pounds, and all with six bottles of Nervura. I recommend it to everybody. Could give two or three cases that are as high in its praise as I am through what it has done for me.

"There is no person living who can use Nervura and use it faithfully without being benefited. What it has done for me it will do for others if its directions are faithfully followed. All praise to Dr. Greene's Nervura."

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of our most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th street, New York City, who can be consulted concerning any case without charge, personally or by letter.

DR. GREENE'S BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY CURES.

MUNYON'S Cold and Cough Cures.

Promptly Effectual in Curing Grip, Colds, and Coughs, and a Sure Preventive of Pneumonia and All Lung Diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break up the grip or a cold in a few hours if taken as soon as the cold appears. When the cold reaches the lungs and there is cough and oppressed breathing Munyon's Cough Cure, used in alternation with the Cold Cure every half hour, will effect an immediate cure. When there is pain in the chest Munyon's Plasters will give great relief and act as a protection. These remedies are a sure preventive of pneumonia and lung troubles.

George R. Stearns, a well-known retired fireman residing at 313 Michigan avenue, says: "I was suffering severely with a severe cough and cold and hearing Munyon's Remedies so much lauded I bought a vial of the Cold Cure and, while almost incredible, I found that four doses of it completely cured me, and the balance of the bottle sufficed to relieve two other members of my family. I consider the Munyon Remedies almost miraculous in their action and them as the finest I have ever known."

W. G. Cork of 22 McVicar street, Adrian, Mich., writes: "I suffered with LUNG TROUBLE for five years. I took a severe cold and was very sick. I got some of Munyon's Cough Cure. Two bottles cured me entirely. I have had no trouble since. I stand by Munyon's Remedies."

John R. Graham, a well-known brassworker of 164 South Clinton street, says: "I have used Munyon's Remedies for cough, cold, and incipient catarrh, and they are the certain cure for those troubles, and I know my prompt use of them saved me from a consequent attack of catarrh and its train of symptoms and sufferings which that means."

Mabel Snyder, residing at No. 430 West Sixty-ninth street, says: "I was suffering with a severe cough. Having been in Colorado it was very much aggravated by the change to Chicago. I bought a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Cough Cure and half of the vial completely eradicated the cough, and I have not had the slightest return since. I consider the MUNYON REMEDIES as almost magical in their effects."

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Kidney Trouble, Blood Diseases, and all Nervous Complaints and Throat and Lung Affections positively cured by Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies. Ask your druggist for Munyon's "Guide to Health." Buy a 25-cent remedy and cure yourself. If you desire local treatment or the advice of a physician Munyon's doctors are at your service free.

OPEN ALL DAY.

95 Washington-st.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES AND HARNESS
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG CO.
Michigan Avenue

SICK, BUT N

HOW THANKSGIV THE HO

SICK, BUT NOT UNHAPPY.

HOW THANKSGIVING WAS PASSED IN THE HOSPITALS.

Invalids Who Are Able to Endure the Strain Are Allowed to Eat Turkey and Other Good Things Just Like Well People, While Those Who Are Extremely Ill Are Obliged to Be Content with What Their Nurses Think Is Best for Them.

People who had to pass Thanksgiving day in the hospitals were not altogether unhappy. While they were not able to tramp around and see and hear football games and other things, they managed, most of them, to have a fairly enjoyable day. Kind friends donated turkeys and other pleasing edibles, and the wardens and doctors and nurses made up the menus which were discussed. Those patients who were extremely ill, of course, were not allowed to endanger their condition by too freely indulging in good things, but all in all there was nothing left undone to make the day as happy as conditions would allow.

At the County.

The inmates of the County Hospital numbered 755 when the more fortunate inhabitants of Chicago sat down to their Thanksgiving dinners. There were suffering people in the wards and there were many others who were happy on account of what had been done to make them comfortable and give them some reason to look upon the day as one of thanksgiving. The brightest spot in the great pile of buildings which constitute the hospital was the children's ward. But the children had a merry time. The three or four who were getting well but still could not leave their beds were provided with every pleasure that could be given them with safety. All the others had a good time in the ward dining-room, where a table was set for them. The table was loaded with good things and there was no happier group in Chicago. One little tot with blonde curly hair was told she must not have the good things which delighted the others, but she begged to be taken from her cot and placed in a chair at the table in order to see the others eat and her wish was gratified. She apparently had as much fun as the rest. All over the hospital it was the same way and young and old who were able to sit up joined in the feast. But that was not the best part of the day, for in the afternoon all were treated to a feast of music and song. There was an entertainment which was given by the members of St. Jarlath's Church, under the direction of Father Cox. There was music and readings and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed. The dinner was provided by the hospital management and Warden Graham and Chief Clerk Mandelbaum were busy all day distributing the good things. A table was set in each ward and all who could leave their beds sat down. The turkeys weighed 1,100 pounds and to that there was added 350 pounds of chicken, nuts, fruits, and pumpkin pie in profusion. Each of the twenty wards was provided with a plum pudding.

At the Presbyterian.

The inmates of the Presbyterian Hospital were exceptionally well provided for in the way of Thanksgiving cheer. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, as well as on Thanksgiving morning, Miss C. M. Riedle, the matron of the big institution, and a number of the latter's friends, as well as the chief cook and staff, had been busily engaged in preparing for the event. The regulation dinner was served to such patients as were in a condition to partake of such hearty fare, while "typhoids" and other convalescing fever patients were limited to fruits and ice cream and similar frivolities. During the day Class D of Dr. Withrow's Third Presbyterian Church came down and entertained the invalids with holiday songs. In the morning a personal distribution of fruits and nuts, nicely served, was made by Miss Riedle, who left a plate of these dainties in every room. The children were happier than they have been for many a day. In their ward a round table decorated and loaded with good things had been spread, to the great delight of the little ones. Nor were the twin cats, Tommy and Dick, forgotten.

At Mercy.

Sister Raphael and her thirty nurses had 140 patients to make thankful in spite of their pain and disease at Mercy Hospital. For those who could visit the table a snow-white and specially-decorated board was provided in one of the wards. Those who were unable to leave the sick-room had their dinners taken to them, and to judge by the tray-loads that went into the rooms and by the empty platters that came out they enjoyed the dinner fully as much as those who were able to dine at the table in the ward. The table at which the convalescent patients dined seated fifteen people. It was decorated with small green boughs of evergreen, while near each plate were tastefully-arranged bouquets of pink and white tea roses. In the center of the table was a large bunch of chrysanthemums. Around this were placed nuts, apples, and pears. Large dishes of oranges stood out in bold relief from the snowy table linen.

At Women's and Children's.

The presence of a number of extremely sick patients in the Women's and Children's Hospital at Paulina and Jackson streets put a check on the Thanksgiving festivities at that institution. Singing in the corridors and such like entertainment, a feature of many similar institutions during the holiday season, was out of the question. But the patients did not lose their Thanksgiving dinner for all that. The same savory odors which had greeted the nostrils of those sojourning within the hospital walls in previous years pervaded the atmosphere, the same dainties were served, and Thanksgiving was in these respects as it had been on many previous Thanksgiving days. One thing for which Miss L. E. Carey, the matron of the hospital, said the charity inmates in the latter could return especial thanks was the generous gift of clothing which had been donated a day or two ago by the members of the Needlework Guild. The children of the hospital were made especial pets in honor of the occasion.

At Michael Reese.

"Yes, we are having a spread," said R. J. Davis, Superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital. "We set a table today that can't be beaten by any similar institution in the city. We had everything that could be thought of. We have seventy-five patients and enough turkeys, chickens, and so on to feed a hundred stout men, let alone seventy-five sick people. Just before Thanksgiving many began feeling better and started to asking me to let them go home for the holiday. Therefore we have ten or twelve less people than we expected for dinner." The dining-room was a mass of flowers. There were four tables seating about twenty-eight people.

At Hahnemann.

At the Hahnemann Hospital, Groveland avenue and Twenty-eighth street, the patients were treated to the customary dinner of turkey and cranberry sauce. As there is no dining-room connected with the institution each patient was served in his own room. The wards were decorated with chrysanthemums and roses, donated by the friends of the patients. "We have tried to make this a red letter dinner for the people under our care," said Mrs. J. C. Burt, wife of the Superintendent, "and we have received the hearty support of all the friends of the hospital." In the evening the boy choir from Grace Church sang for the sick people from a station in the hospital corridors.

At Alexian Brothers'.

The brothers and inmates of Alexian Brothers' Hospital observed Thanksgiving day with devotional services and feasting. One hundred pounds of turkey donated by J. Ford was the only Thanksgiving contribution received by the institution. A menu of choice viands, however, was provided for the patients. Soon after breakfast those of the inmates who were able congregated with their friends in the chapel of the hospital where solemn high mass was held, the Rev. Matthew Kink, the chaplain, officiating. The text of his sermon was "Thanksgiving." The services are usually private, but yesterday the friends of the inmates were given permission to attend. At 10 o'clock a lunch consisting of wine, cakes, and fruit was served in the dining-room for those who were able to partake of it. At 12 o'clock the regular dinner was served. At 3 o'clock, however, a grand Thanksgiving dinner was given. There was a long menu of delicious dishes, turkey and roast pig being in evidence. Patients who were unable to leave their beds were served in their wards.

At St. Luke's.

Doctors, nurses, patients, and servants, all alike had the same dinner at St. Luke's Hospital. Each ward has its own dining-room, and those in the poor wards had as much turkey, as much cranberry sauce, and as many kinds of pie as the wealthy patient, whose friends sent in a special dinner to the private room. In fact, the servants of the hospital had the best dinner, for the cook made a plum pudding for them, and the man who drives the ambulance refused to touch anything else.

Half-Orphan Asylum.

Usually it is found somewhat difficult to induce the 180 youngsters at the Children's Half Orphanage Asylum, No. 175 Burling street, to arise at the tap of the bell each morning. Yesterday morning, however, at 5 o'clock, more than an hour earlier than the customary arising time, every one of the children was out of bed without being summoned. Each of them knew of the feast that was being prepared and all were determined to enjoy the holiday to the fullest extent. Miss E. M. Fuller, the matron, saw that each child was arrayed in his or her best attire in honor of the occasion, and all the children were given permission to romp and enjoy themselves as they pleased. In the nursery fifty 3-year-old vocalists gathered around a visitor and gave an exhibition of their accomplishments in the way of a peek-a-boo song, with appropriate gestures. At noon a turkey dinner was served. After dinner the children were given fruits and nuts and permitted to play in the rooms of the various departments.

Home for the Aged.

There are 140 gray-haired men and women at the Home for the Aged, Fullerton and Sheffield avenues. Early in the morning they assembled at special services in the chapel of the home. Friends of the home on Wednesday sent fifty turkeys and several boxes of fruit, besides other things that combined to provide a dinner that was thoroughly appreciated by the aged people. All united in the request that their thanks be expressed to the generous givers of the various articles provided for the Thanksgiving dinner.

At the German.

Convalescent patients at the German Hospital, No. 754 Larrabee street, were served a turkey dinner, and the others were given delicacies and fruits. Aside from the special dinner there was no observance of the day at this hospital, no services of any kind being held.

GOOD CHEER IN THE HOTEL MENUS.

Dainties of a Continent Tempt Festival Appetites of Travelers.

Chicago hotel tables literally groaned under the good cheer provided for Thanksgiving dinners. The gentle rivalry between the various chefs proved a boom for those wayfarers whom business had called from home and fireside on the festal day. The disciples of Vatel ransacked a continent for appetizing bills of fare. Oregon supplied the salmon and the great lakes provided various fishes. The vast Western plains contributed the feathered game, the beef, and the great American turkey. Maryland was not backward with oysters and terrapin. Pumpkin pie found no insignificant place on every menu.

The various hotels did not equal the ordinary arrivals by 30 per cent. This tended to prove Thanksgiving day an anniversary when every citizen tries to be at home. Nearly all the guests were from a distance. San Francisco, Denver, New York, and Boston contributed the largest numbers. The registers scarcely showed a name from points within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls was among those belated from home. He dined alone at the Victoria.

There was this year an increased tendency on the part of many city families to dine at the hotels. The reason given was the day is becoming more and more one of leisure, and by closing up their residences much annoyance was obviated.

MRS. POTTER'S WONDERFUL GOWNS.

Actress Describes the Costumes She Wears in "The Queen's Necklace."

Nothing more luxuriant has been seen for many a day on the stage or off than the superb costumes worn by Mrs. Potter and her assisting cast in "The Queen's Necklace." Combining picturesqueness and beauty they appeal strongly to the esthetic taste. Already Paris fashions have been revolutionized and now everything must in some way bear resemblance to the gowns and hats of the Marie Antoinette period worn by Mrs. Potter and her court women.

The costumes are exact copies of the originals as collected by Jean Worth for the first production of "The Queen's Necklace" in Paris at Porta St. Martin, who used as his models the original gowns of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette and other celebrated women of that epoch which have been portrayed in famous paintings or preserved by careful descendants. When seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Mrs. Potter talked interestingly about the gowns which have set the feminine world agog and driven the bloomer girl into a corner with dismay at the sight of so much flippant finery.

"I am, of course, delighted," said Mrs. Potter, "that the public admires my gowns and do you realize that they are all made of the best materials and all silk lined? The latter, you know, is such a point in a woman's gown," and Mrs. Potter laughed at the weakness of her sex on that point. "My court ladies, too, wear just as fine things as I do, designed and made by the same modistes, and I am very proud of them.

"It is usually considered sufficient," said Mrs. Potter, "for the leading woman to be well dressed, the rest of the cast appearing in anything they can get together. However, I don't believe in that and have no wish to monopolize all the good things myself."

When asked if she thought fashionable women would generally adopt the costumes worn by the women of the Marie Antoinette period she replied:

"They have already started it in Paris, and this is a season of luxurious fashions, but there is one drawback, the gowns are so heavy. One skirt I wear weighs forty-two pounds. The costume was designed for Marie Antoinette, but was worn by Olivia. To be sure, I only wear it a few moments."

Mrs. Potter led the way to the little dressing-room off the stage and allowed her companion to lift the skirt, which might well weigh fifty pounds.

"It is the texture of the material and the rich trimming," said Mrs. Potter, "that makes it weigh so, and the worst of it is that as the waist is cut décolleté I am deprived of any shoulder support which might otherwise be arranged with straps and am forced to carry the weight of these forty-two pounds from my waist."

The gown worn by Mrs. Potter when she makes her first appearance on the stage as Marie Antoinette is of heliotrope velvet of a reddish shade, with a petticoat of maize-colored satin. With this she wears a calèche-hood of velvet lined with ermine. The hood sets well back on the head showing a coronet of diamonds. During the Queen's interview with the Cardinal de Rohan Mrs. Potter wears an effective gown which has a petticoat of ivory white peau de soie worn over a dark blue velvet robe, which is trimmed with Russian sable. The bodice is cut demi-décolleté, and a fichu held in place with diamond ornaments covers it. For a cap she wears a beret of blue velvet with a puffed crown, the band draped with cream-colored gauze and ornamented with brilliant rosettes. A gauze veil floats out from behind and finishes a most bewitching costume.

Equally handsome is another costume made of brown moiree, falling full from the waist. It is lined with bright green silk and flares away from a crushed rose taffeta front, brocaded in pink, terra cotta, and gold. The front of the waist is of shirred cream mousseline de soie, with the cuffs and lapel of green faille, finished with old point lace appliquéd on edge. The large-brimmed picture hat is of brown beaver, with a green velvet crown and trimmed with brown ostrich plumes.

One of the prettiest novelties is the calèche hood which she wears on leaving the stage to go out. It is of green velvet and is a combination of hood and cape, and will doubtless be much copied for an evening wrap, as it combines cape and bonnet in a most useful and effective manner.

DIVORCED AND DID NOT KNOW IT.

Incidents in the Life of Mrs. Robert L. Ela of Chicago.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—At Quincy, Ill., Feb. 15, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Ela. The couple removed to Kansas City and lived happily for six months, when the husband left for Leavenworth to seek work. The wife heard from him once or twice and then all communication ceased. The wife heard her husband had gone to California, where he was supposed to have died.

It now transpires he is alive and resides at Concord, N. H., where he is enjoying a fortune of $50,000 recently left him.

Mrs. Ela is now a resident of Chicago and is here to investigate the records of a divorce obtained by her husband here Feb. 17, 1872. The divorce was obtained without her knowledge and upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Neither have married since that time.

It is thought that the divorce can be set aside upon grounds of fraud and that Mrs. Ela may come into possession of her husband's fortune.

IN ASYLUMS AND JAILS.

THANKSGIVING DAY ONE OF ENJOYMENT TO THEIR INMATES.

All Were Provided with Abundance to Eat, and Wherever Possible Some Form of Entertainment Was Given—Superintendent at Dunning Allowed His Charges to Dance in the Evening—Prisoners in County Jail Indulge in Recitations and Songs.

Thanksgiving day was one of enjoyment to the unfortunates confined in asylums and prisons. Ample provisions had been made by the Superintendents and all were well fed. In some of them additional pleasures were provided, notably at Dunning, where the insane patients were treated to a dance.

The children at the Chicago Orphans' Asylum enjoyed the bounties set before them to their fullest extent, and the matron reports not a single case of sickness. Girls in the Industrial School at Evanston not only fared well as to good things to eat, but had an evening of pleasure in the way of a dance.

Prisoners at the County Jail gave an entertainment under the supervision of Jailer Whitman, and were then treated to a bounteous dinner.

Prisoners Give an Entertainment.

Thanksgiving day is one long to be remembered by the prisoners in the county jail. Jailer Whitman and his assistants spared no efforts in making the day a success, and made provisions for a grand Thanksgiving dinner and for giving the inmates a general "good time."

At 9 o'clock the prisoners were released from their cells and congregated in the north wing. The first landing was reserved for those who were to participate in an entertainment. The others formed an interesting audience in the corridor beneath.

The program was begun by Jailer Whitman with an address. The next number was an oration on "The Heroism of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Edward Hicks, a colored young man. Then followed songs and recitations, humorous and pathetic. Tears came into the eyes of many as John O'Donnell rendered the song "Mother Pleading for Her Son." The audience applauded so vigorously for an encore that O'Donnell sang another pathetic song, 'Prisoner for Life."

To conclude the program all the prisoners sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Marching Through Georgia." As the signal to return to their cells was given all gave three cheers for Jailer Whitman. Then in an orderly manner they marched back to their cells.

At 12 o'clock dinner was served to the prisoners in their cells. They were given turkey, mashed potatoes, celery, cranberry sauce, bread, and coffee in abundance. As dessert apples were served.

The boys' department presented an altogether different scene. In the corridor stood a long table, around which were seated several members of the Woman's club and all the boy inmates under 16 years of age. The boys were being served with ice cream, fruits, and cake. After the lunch was over the boys participated in an entertainment under the direction of Miss Haythorne. Then the Thanksgiving dinner was served to them in their cells.

Jailer Whitman expressed himself gratified with the way the prisoners conducted themselves. He said many of the prisoners told him they had never spent such a happy Thanksgiving day.

Among Patients at Dunning.

At the county institutions at Dunning Thanksgiving cheer is always awaited with more than expectancy, and this year, as usual, there had been provided bounteous supplies of good things for all. For the patients of the insane hospital there was a dance in the evening as well. Supt. Morgan had prepared for the occasion, and the storehouse was full of provisions.

As a slight addition to these, however, he had asked a special supply from the County Board, and 3,500 pounds of dressed turkeys, boxes of oranges and bananas, and barrels of mince meat, apples, and cranberries found their way to Dunning.

At 12:30 o'clock the 1,400 inmates of the County Poorhouse were called to the dining-room and given good things to their hearts' content. After the evening meal that portion of Dunning settled into quiet and peace.

With the insane patients the day was different. In addition to the feast they were given an evening of dancing and pleasure. In the most orderly array and seemly manner many marched to the large dining-room in charge of attendants. When all were seated at dinner there were 1,253 places occupied. Before each was placed a portion of good cheer, and for dessert a quarter of an immense mince pie. After the dinner came supper, and then at 8 o'clock the feature of the day, the grand ball.

The ball was held in the dance hall in the building immediately north of the main building. An orchestra was present and the dancers were correspondingly elated. Supt. Morgan officiated as master of ceremonies and leader of the grand march. Dr. McGrew, Dr. Johnson, and Supervisor Cadotte circulated among the men, and Dr. Elizabeth Kearney, Dr. Elizabeth Ferguson, and Supervisor Minnie Fender among the women.

At the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

The 237 children at the Chicago Orphan Asylum, No. 2228 Michigan avenue, fully realized it was a gala occasion, and a cause for general rejoicing. With the possible exception of the baby of the institution—a little one 2 months old—each one took an active interest in the proceedings.

The seven little ones, all less than 2 years of age, appreciated something was wrong when, shortly after breakfast, each passed through the unpleasant experience of being dressed up in new attire. Then when noon came and they sat in their tiny little chairs at a table two feet above the floor they were convinced all was not right. An abundance of turkey and fruit stopped all labors of the infantile mind, and the babies' department room was the quietest in the house.

In the nurseries for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years, where seventy-five little mouths were to be fed, silence reigned, for a sort of instinct told the children silence was golden. Instead of the usual objection to the morning ablution there was prompt obedience to the orders of the nurses.

When dinner came the boys in their nurseries and the girls in theirs consumed little time in demolishing the turkey, cranberries, fruit, and big pieces of pumpkin pie.

The "big" boys and girls—those between 6 and 12 years of age—were in misery from 11 o'clock until noon. They knew the little ones up-stairs were making away with all the good things laid before them, and there were lots of other good things reserved for the "big" people down below, but the fear was that if these good things were not eaten pretty soon they would spoil. So while they sang songs in the recreation rooms about Thanksgiving day and the men of the early times in the United States their thoughts were in the room where they knew dinner would be served.

At noon, promptly, ninety boys and sixty-five girls marched to the dining-room and began to eat. When these same boys and girls left the tables later they bore a look of peaceful content and the pleasure of repletion. The pies, turkeys, and fruits didn't spoil, but the remnants left told a piteous tale.

The afternoon was passed in playing various children's games. Hidden stores of apples, nuts, oranges, bananas, and candies were produced and when time for supper arrived it was a disinterested band which slowly went toward the dining-room.

A number of friends of the institution made a happy Thanksgiving possible for the children by donations. Miss C. M. Shaw, who has charge of the children, said not a sick child was in the house and a better day for Thanksgiving for the home had never been experienced.

Industrial School for Girls.

The eighty-seven little girls of the Industrial School at South Evanston were given a joyful Thanksgiving. During the early part of the week many donations in the form of food and clothing were received at the school, and this enabled the managers to prepare a large repast for the little ones. At 10 o'clock the girls gathered in the large parlors, where devotional exercises were conducted by the matron, Mrs. Mary Wickens. After listening to an address by Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace the large doors of the dining hall were thrown open and the girls were treated to a bountiful dinner.

During the evening the girls indulged in games and dancing

At the Foundlings' Home.

Sixty-five children, from 2 to 10 years old, were given a dinner at the Foundlings' Home, No. 114 South Wood street. The little inmates of the institution were treated to turkey and good things to their hearts' content. Mrs. Fannie Shipman, Superintendent of the home, together with the attendants in the institution, officiated.

California in Three Days.

Via the Northwestern line. Fast train leaves Chicago at 6 p. m. daily. No change of cars. Dining cars all the way. Ticket office, 208 Clark street.

SOCIETY.

The Students' Fund Society for the University of Chicago will give a reception Dec. 12 at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who will throw open her house, including her beautiful art galleries, for the benefit of this most worthy charity. The hours will be from 2 to 5 o'clock and the guests will be received by the Executive committee of the society. The tickets are $1, and may be obtained from Mrs. A. A. Sprague and Mrs. Noble B. Judah. Later a reception for the same cause will be given at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Nickerson.

* * *

The Entre Nous club has issued invitations for a series of five informal dances to be held at Bournique's Dec. 12 and 23, Jan. 1, 16, and 31. The patronesses will be:

Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,	Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. Shreve Badger,	Mrs. B. B. Botsford,
Mrs. R. B. Crouch,	Mrs. W. R. Page,
Mrs. J. K. Robinson,	Mrs. P. D. Armour,
Mrs. H. M. Shepard,	Mrs. John R. Walsh,
Mrs. R. M. Henry,	Mrs. J. J. Mitchell,
Mrs. Charles Requa,	Mrs. F. W. Peck,
Mrs. C. J. Blair,	Mrs. Wm. Kelly,
Mrs. Alfred Cowles,	Mrs. Samuel Wells,
Mrs. W. Henderson,	Mrs. James T. Hill.

The Entre Nous club constitutes itself the Executive committee.

The Floor committee consists of:

Lawrence Heyworth,	Harlow Higinbotham,
Harry Farnum,	Clarence E. Chapman,
E. Burton Holmes,	Burton Smith,
James Heyworth,	Harry Treat.

The Treasurer is Mr. Joseph B. Long and the Secretary Mr. John Alling Jr.

* * *

Miss Carolyn Mason gave a dinner yesterday at the Chicago Beach Hotel following the football game. The menu cards were decorated with a football, crossed by the Michigan flag. The college colors of yellow and violet were used in the ornamentation of the table. The guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. MaKeever,	Miss Ethel Martin,
Miss Elizabeth Portwood of Louisville,	Mr. Warren Wright,
Miss Carolyn Mason,	Mr. E. B. Blair,
Miss Eleanore Allen,	Mr. Benson Thomas,
Miss Georgia Crandall,	Mr. James W. Barrett,
Miss Cornelia Peeples,	Mr. Jack Vansant,
Miss Mae Haskins,	Mr. Charles A. Funk,
Miss Flossie Allen,	Mr. Daniel Swannell,
Miss Marjorie Cook,	Mr. Cecil Page,
	Mr. Burt Gates.

* * *

Mr. Alfred Marshall, manager of the Prentiss Tool and Supply company of Chicago, was married Nov. 27 at Christ Episcopal Church of Chippewa Falls, Wis., by the Rev. E. J. Evans, to Georgie, daughter of Truman W. Martin of that city. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom departed on an extended trip through the East, and upon their return will take up their residence at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. Edward Thompson and Miss Mabel Connolly were married yesterday at the home of the bride, No. 240 Dearborn avenue, the Rev. R. E. Bulkley of Unity Church performing the ceremony. The groom is an attorney of this city and a writer of acknowledged ability.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock the marriage of Miss Lois P. Mills and Mr. Frederick W. Cady was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2762 North Paulina street, Ravenswod.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Lane, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Lane, No. 293 Center avenue, to Mr. Myer Fish of Washington, D. C. At home on Sunday, Nov. 30 and Dec. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Markheim, No. 3527 Calumet avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mamie Markheim, to Mr. Henry W. Schylse. At home Dec. 1 and 8.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fantl, No. 120 Edgewater avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Fantl, to Mr. Albert Steindler. At home on Sundays, Dec. 1 and 8.

* * *

A german was given last evening at the Evanston Country club, which was led by Mr. Charles H. Mathews. The favor table was presided over by:

Mrs. M. M. Kirkman,	Mrs. C. H. Mathews,
Mrs. Charles Deering,	Mrs. Robert Spencer,
Mrs. T. Creighton,	Miss Kirkman,
Mrs. A. Hazelhurst,	Miss Cushton.

An elaborate Thanksgiving party was given last evening at the Oak Park club.

Last evening at 9 o'clock a Thanksgiving german was given at the Lakota club at which a large number of guests were present.

A rose german was given last evening at the Oakland club by the Progressive club. Charles J. Dash led the german and the favors were American Beauty roses.

* * *

This evening there will be an informal entertainment at the Menoken club at which Mr. Goodwal Dickerman will give a series of character sketches.

The Ryder club will hold a memorial meeting to honor the memory of Eugene Field on Tuesday evening. Mr. Frank N. Gage will read and Mr. John Dalton of St. James' Church choir, accompanied by the composer, Mr. George C. Davis, will sing songs composed by Eugene Field.

The Lake View Woman's club will give a reception this evening for the members of the North Shore club.

A dramatic entertainment will be given this evening at the Kenwood club by the Carleton Dramatic Corps.

The Thursday club will provide a Christmas dinner for poor families.

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Another large charity ball will be given at the Auditorium Jan. 21 by the German-American Charity Ball Association. This makes the fifth charity ball to be given at the Auditorium this year.

* * *

Mrs. F. B. Peabody, Mrs. James L. Houghteling and Mrs. Herman B. Butler will hold a reception Thursday, Dec. 5, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Peabody, No. 426 Dearborn avenue.

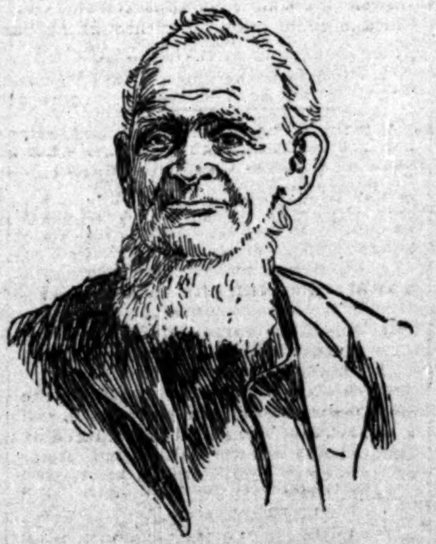
Mrs. Bryan Lathrop gave a pretty luncheon followed by a musicale yesterday for Miss Katherine Dexter.

ONE OF THE EARLY REPUBLICANS.

Royal Prescott Hubbard an Abolitionist When It Meant Outlawry.

Royal Prescott Hubbard, whose funeral took place at Sublette, Ill., yesterday, from the house of his daughter, Mrs. O. A. Wood, was one of the staunchest and hardiest abolitionists in the dangerous times when to advocate negro emancipation, in certain parts of the South, meant social outlawry, with peril to life and fortune.

The aged man had lately failed in memory and much of his active life in the past was a blank to him, but to the last he exulted in his old principles and among his few regrets in dying at the advanced age of 90 years was one that he could not register a Republican vote at the next Presidential election, as he had done at each election since the party had an existence.



ROYAL PRESCOTT HUBBARD.

Mr. Hubbard justified his kinship with the historian Prescott and his common descent with him from the stubborn New England stock, not only by his strength of character, but by the enlightenment and progressiveness of his ideas. He not only supported abolition of slavery but also identified himself with the early work and organization of the Republican party, of which he was one of the pioneers in his own district.

Mayor Will Speak at a Bazaar.

Mayor Swift will deliver an address at the bazaar to be given by the West Side Sewing Society and the Zion congregation at the West Chicago club, No. 48 Throop street, Dec. 2. In addition there will be a genuine Dixie cake walk. A solo by Ortengren and music by the Mandell Zither club will be the feature of the bazaar Dec. 3, and Dec. 4 a number of character sketches will be given.

TURKEY FOR THE NEEDY

CHARITY SUPPLIES THANKSGIVING REASONS FOR THE POOR.

J. V. Steger's Bountiful Gifts of Seasonable Good Things and Substantials to Hungering Hundreds—Wabash Avenue and Galilee Sunday-Schools Consolidate Work and Appetites—Fatal Mishap to Cash Girls' Dinner at Women's Suburban Club.

Among the rich people who celebrated Thanksgiving by extending a helping hand to the poor instead of spending the day in selfish retirement and expensive luxury was J. V. Steger, the piano dealer at Wabash avenue and Jackson street It was no new thing with Mr. Steger, for on last Thanksgiving day he relieved the pinching want of an army of Chicago's suffering poor. But this time he outdid himself and doubled his former open-handed generosity.

There was no piano music in Mr. Steger's establishment, but there was music a plenty for the soul. All the eye rested on was mountains of bread, beef, turkeys, and chickens, but to the mind of the philanthropic visitor the store was a bower of beauty. Nothing could have been more eloquent to a charitable spirit than Mr. Steger's inventory of his supplies. "In that pile of bread—some long Vienna and some home-made—there are 12,000 loaves," he said, "and in that other pile are 1,500 turkeys, and in this one 1,200 chickens, and over here are three tons of five-pound rump steaks, which Nelson Morris let me have at cost. There are twelve of us in here, you see, to wrap up and hand out these supplies, and a detail of ten policemen is outside to keep the applicants in line. The crowd comes in at the front door and goes out at the side door, and every one except the young and vigorous receives 10 cents car fare, for fear some ungrateful one may say the gift was not worth the car fare."

Mr. Steger's guests presented a spectacle which caused in the mind of every thoughtful beholder deep and conflicting emotion. The line extended from the store door westward along Jackson street to State street, and was three abreast. It was composed mainly of women and children, with here and there a man, all in tattered and insufficient clothing. So far as nationality went they might have come from every quarter of the globe, though Americans largely predominated. The column was one solid block of unspeakable wretchedness. But the finishing touch in pathos was the attempts some made at merriment as they struggled with each other for position. For their very laugh was like the gurgle in the throat of death.

Everything the mind could conceive of honest poverty, of widowhood, of crushed childhood, of vice, shame, hunger, and disease was exhibited in that diorama. There were toddling infants, cradled in dirt, ignorance and vice, and toothless old women, bent double with age and shivering with cold on an unusually mild morning, pushing along side by side, basket in hand, to receive the good man's charity.

The head of the column was admitted at 8:30 o'clock, many having stood in line even then for an hour. Mr. Steger, posted near the door, questioned every applicant as to place of residence and condition of want and suffering, and then called out to his clerks what was to be put into the basket. One standing near by would hear:

"Four children, husband out of work."

"Six children, husband died two months ago."

"I am very ill and have to take care of my mother."

"I live six miles away, had to walk here, and have had nothing to eat today."

Along with these stories one heard:

"Give her a turkey, a chicken, and two loaves of bread."

"A chicken and bread."

"Beef, turkey, bread, and car fare."

"Beef, turkey, chicken, and bread; load her down; give her car fare."

So it went on, hour after hour, until 1:30 p. m., when the supplies were exhausted and the doors closed, leaving not a few disappointed ones outside.

Of course there were many incidents, grave and gay. One aged colored woman, who had told a pitiful story of distress to Mr. Steger and had been loaded down with provisions, turned to him and said, her eyes streaming with tears: "God bless you, honey. I would just like to give you one kiss." A poor, middle-aged, white woman, in poor and scanty garb, got her basket full and then fell fainting in a chair, too weak to carry it off. Stimulants were administered and in a half an hour she was able to speak. Then she told a heart-sickening story of being out of work and suffering for food for four months. She had come a long distance and had stood in line an hour and her strength was completely exhausted. She got liberal contribution of money and at last was able to make her way home.

Mr. Steger came to Chicago many years ago a poor lad, as destitute and hungry as any of his guests of yesterday. He happened to arrive on Thanksgiving day and some one happened to give him a square meal. He then made a vow that if he ever got the money he would feed the poor on Thanksgiving day as long as he lived.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church Children.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon 150 children of the Galilee Sunday-school marched over to the parlors of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, and there mingled with an equal number of the children of the Sunday-school of that church. The occasion was the Thanksgiving dinner to the children, and was further marked by the consolidation of the two schools, the Galileeans merging into the Wabash Avenue School.

The Galilee School has been recruited from among the children of the district popularly known as "the levee," and the Wabash Avenue School was largely drawn from the same constituency. The Galileeans have been practically without a schoolhouse for some time, and the Rev. G. K. Flack and Prof. W. E. Watt were willing to take them in.

Henry C. Levi sent 500 pounds of turkey, which the Great Northern Hotel roasted and prepared, and H. H. Kohlsaat and D. K. Bremner sent quantities of bread, cakes, and other dainties. Tables were spread in the large basement room. Before dinner Prof. Watt's band of boys played selections, and there were recitations and singing and speech-making. A. G. Murray, late Superintendent of the Galilee School, formally turned it over to Prof. Watt and Dr. Flack, and these and others made other speeches.

And then the children went to dinner. Whether they enjoyed the speeches was doubtful; that they enjoyed the good things prepared for them there was no manner of doubt.

Mishap at Women's Suburban Club.

The Thanksgiving dinner which was to have been given to the cash girls of the department stores at the Women's Suburban club, No. 167 Wabash avenue, was not served. At the time the Thanksgiving turkey was supposed to be smoking on the tables, surrounded by little girls with enormous appetites, Miss Lodge, manager of the club, stood in the empty room, looking the picture of desolation. She announced in a faltering voice that owing to a misunderstanding with the agent of the building, William H. Hoops, the dinner was obliged to be dispensed with and the choice viands that had been donated returned. The landlord, Miss Lodge said, would not agree to the children using the elevator, and there was also a small matter of $17.50 in dispute over the rent, the result being that while the Thanksgiving dinner should have been in progress Miss Lodge was actually engaged in the superintendence of the removal of the personal effects of the Suburban club to another abode.

KILLED ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Fatal Accidents Abound as a Result of Carelessness.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Sophia Heucher and Simon Bohrer, who were soon to be married, were walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad last night on their way to a dance at Arcola. They got off the south track to avoid an east-bound express train and were struck by a westbound fast mail train. They were killed instantly.

Goshen, Ind., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Clifford Robinson, aged 16, blew off the top of Frank Johnson's head at Milford today. Johnson was 11 years old.

Dallas, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Jesse Wimp, a wealthy farm stock buyer, was killed while driving over a crossing of the Burlington railroad near Colusa this morning.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 28.—Rufus Suites, aged 58 years, a pioneer and once wealthy clothing merchant of this city, was found dead in his room in the Midland Hotel this morning. Circumstances indicate suicide by morphine poisoning. A note left by the deceased said he was subject to fits and expected he would not live through the next one.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

Money for Christmas Dolls.

Uncle Sam took quite a holiday yesterday and so did his letter-cariers. Only one mail was delivered, and in consequence THE TRIBUNE'S "Christmas fund" did not receive as many contributions as usual. However, considering the circumstances, the fund did pretty well, and it is richer by $10.10 than it was yesterday morning. Including yesterday's contributions the summary of the fund is as follows:

"The Tribune"	**$100.00**
Previously Acknowledged	**234.91**
Marjory H., 7 years old	**10**
Cash	**3.00**
Mrs. Alexander	**5.00**
Mrs. A. S. Gage	**2.00**
Total	**$345.01**

Letters from Contributors.

Marjorie H., who is 7 years old, writes a nice little letter to THE TRIBUNE, inclosing her 10 cents, as follows:

No. 2944 Groveland avenue, Chicago, Nov. 27.—Mr. Tribune: I saved up some money in my own bank to buy some Christmas presents, and I want to send 10 cents to help buy a dolly like my big doll Susie. She's a very nicely behaved dolly and is named for my sister and she has blue eyes. Good-by,

MARJORIE H.

No. 379 Ontario street, Chicago, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Alexander incloses a small contribution towards THE TRIBUNE Christmas fund, with her best wishes for the success of the undertaking and in the hope that THE TRIBUNE'S effort in this good cause will be thoroughly supported.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Inclosed please find $2 for your Christmas fund. MRS. A. S GAGE.

"A Friend," who incloses her card, writes as follows, offering her assistance:

Chicago, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am very much interested in the project of the dolls for the children for Christmas and intend my "widow's mite" shall be sent later; but I also thought I would like to offer my services to assist in doing some of the work of the enterprise, if you need any extra help, either in distributing or dressing some, or in some way. I know usually the work falls on a few, and I would enjoy doing my duty in helping to make the children happy, if I am needed when the time comes. If I can serve you I will be happy and will simply send you my card and you can notify me if you care to. A FRIEND.

Now Is the Time to Contribute.

Now that Thanksgiving is over, Christmas is next in order. Many people who intended to contribute to THE TRIBUNE'S "Christmas fund" have been putting off sending their contributions until Thanksgiving was out of the way. Now is the time for them. Many of the arrangements for the entertainment at Battery D depend upon the size of the fund, and the sooner an estimate can be made of the amount which will be available the better it will be. Some people have suggested to THE TRIBUNE that to start a "Christmas fund" before Thanksgiving was too early. Yet by beginning the fund before Thanksgiving it has already a good start, and the poor little girls are $345.01 the richer. So now is the time for contributions to be sent in thick and fast.

It should be remembered, too, that a contribution in the shape of a dressed doll is quite as acceptable as one in cash, and even more so, for reasons that have been previously stated.

"Miss Bluedress of New York."

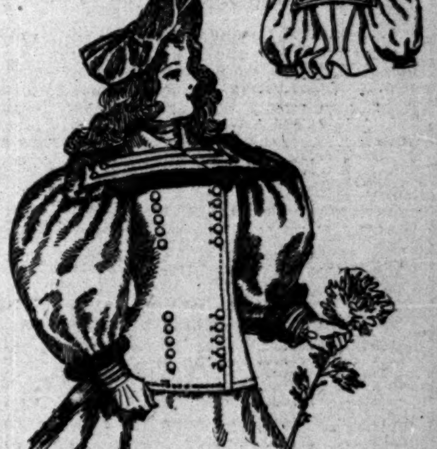
Among the hundreds of other dollies at Battery D that THE TRIBUNE has told the children about will be "Miss Bluedress of New York," whose picture was published yesterday. And she will bring her sisters and cousins with her. Miss Bluedress wears stylish clothes and in New York she is considered quite a pink of fashion. Her dress is of two shades of blue and her hat is blue, too. Her sleeves are white and so is the bosom of her dress. Miss Bluedress is a blonde, with long flaxen hair, and blue eyes and red cheeks. She wears pretty stockings and her slippers have buckles on them. With her lace and bows and pretty dress and hat Miss Bluedress is quite fine, as her picture showed. Her sisters and cousins are just like her, except that some of them wear red dresses and some pink, and some of them have dark hair.

PICTURESQUE GARMENT FOR A GIRL.

All the Newest Features of the Season's Coats Combined.

All the newest features of this season's coats are shown in this model—the sailor collar, the bishop sleeve, and the short godet back. A picturesque garment of this style was of scarlet cloth with trimmings of black fox furs, black soutache braid, and flat gilt buttons.

Tobacco brown cloth with trimmings of beaver and narrow gilt braid also had gilt buttons. A blue beaver with trimming of braid, as shown only in the smaller illustration, makes a serviceable school jacket.



NUMBER 7,631—GIRLS' COAT.

Black cloth with collar of royal blue velvet bordered with Persian lamb fur makes a rich and serviceable garment.

Double-face cloth of black, the inner side of bright plaid, is stylishly made with plaid side out for the collar and sleeve bands.

A brown cloth with mignonette green velvet edged with sable, with Tam O'Shanter of the velvet with a band of sable and two tails in place of the quills shown here makes a smart combination for a girl's best coat.

The dull mixtures in tweed and cheviot may be brightened by having a collar of bright red cloth, or of a plain cloth to harmonize with the main fabric.

A tissue paper pattern of this garment may be obtained by sending number with 10 cents to the Pattern Department of THE TRIBUNE.

The pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 4 to 12 years. A medium size requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIOUSLY LAID

Exercises at the New Gilead Epileptic Home Near Evanston.

The corner-stone for the new Gilead Epileptic Home on Church road, west of Evanston, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Severinghaus, after which choir selections were sung by students from the Chicago Lutheran Seminary. The stone was then placed in position, and addresses were made by the Rev. H. Mathes, pastor of the Burling Street Lutheran Church, and Prof. E. Hering.

The new building is estimated to cost $25,000. It will be three stories high and have a frontage of 182 feet. It will be constructed of common brick and the interior will be finished in Georgia pine. The funds are being raised by subscription.

ANGER THE CAUSE OF A DEATH.

A Father Throws a Club and Accidentally Kills His Child.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 28.—A. H. Nichols, a farmer living seven miles northwest of Lincoln, accidentally killed his 8-year-old daughter last night. He was trying to catch a horse, and becoming angered threw a heavy club at the animal, but it flew wide of its mark and struck the little girl on the side of the head. She died in half an hour.

DINNERS NOT IN FAMILY.

BANQUETS WHERE PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS PLAYED HOSTS.

Entertainment of Students in Medical and Dental Colleges by the West Division Y. M. C. A.—At Old People's and Children's Homes—Mince Pie for Washingtonian Convelescents—Aged Women Recall Brighter Days and Little Tots Make Merry.

Thanksgiving day was heartily appreciated by many hundreds, whose homes were only memories or far away, through the kindness of friends, who either sent in turkeys and other appropriate goodies or invited the homeless and the stranger to participate in such generous feasts as the West Side Y. M. C. A. set before the students of the medical and dental colleges in Chicago. It is safe to say the day was brighter than usual at all the eleemosynary institutions.

Guests of the West Side Y. M. C. A.

Students from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Rush Medical College, the Chicago Homeopathic College, Chicago Dental College, the Northwestern Law, Dental, and Medical Schools, the Hering Medical College, the American Dental College, and the Hahnemann Homeopathic College were invited to Thanksgiving dinner with the West Side Y. M. C. A., and the parlors echoed with college songs and college yells from 12 until 6 o'clock. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the West Side department provided the dinner and had the entertainment in charge. Mrs. F. H. Campbell of the auxiliary was the Chairman of this committee. The other members were:

Mrs. H. H. Hill,	Mrs. M. Story,
Mrs. H. L. Parmalee,	Mrs. John Meloy,
Mrs. L. R. Selleck,	Miss O. C. Whitman,
Mrs. H. M. Scott,	Miss N. Vanderslice.

Following the dinner, which was served in eight courses to nearly 300 guests, a number of toasts were prepared by A. P. White, toast-master. "Our Country" was responded to by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" was assigned to Dr. A. G. Beebe. "Mine Hostess—The Auxiliary" was praised by the Rev. Frederick Campbell. "Home, Sweet Home" was given by the Rev. J. H. O. Smith. Music was furnished by the Rush Medical College Quartet and by the association orchestra.

At Home for Aged Women.

The inmates of the Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield's home for aged women, No. 4327 Ellis avenue, were the recipients of a bountiful turkey dinner in honor of Thanksgiving day. Early in the day the aged beneficiaries had assembled in the quaint litttle chapel attached to the home, where they partook of the sacrement administered by Dr. Delafield. When the hour for dinner arrived sixteen aged women in holiday attire entered the dining-room and did full justice to the many good things set temptingly before them. As a finishing touch each guest was presented with a box of sweet-meats at the conclusion of the banquet.

Washingtonian Home.

Brandyless mince pie was served at the Washingtonian Home yesterday. With the exception of the flavor of the brandy and the presence of cider the Thanksgiving dinner provided for the inmates of the institution was complete. No entertainment was provided for the inmates taking treatment, this feature of the holiday having gone by default. The day passed pleasantly, however, and the patients made the occasion one of good-fellowship.

Epworth Children's Home.

Thanksgiving day at the Epworth Children's Home was a joyous day for the little ones. Kind friends had provided a turkey dinner, which consisted of everything in which children delight. The letters written by the children and read by them before dinner were unique, and showed appreciation of kind Providence.

Burning Bush Mission.

Thanksgiving was celebrated by the members of the Burning Bush Mission, No. 563 State street, all day. In the morning the Rev. George W. Dickey preached a Thanksgiving sermon, and, together with the congregation, gave thanks for what they had been able to accomplish during the brief history of the mission, which was organized last June. In the afternoon a Thanksgiving dinner was served. In the evening an instrumental concert was given by the Darktown Concert company, eight stringed instrument players comprising the company. The mission, which has thirty-five active members, is the only colored church in the down-town district.

Home for the Friendless.

Forty turkeys and five barrels of apples made glad the little hearts of the 200 children in the Home for the Friendless, on Wabash avenue. The little tots of 1 year old sat in their high chairs at the tables and sucked the juices from the tenderest portions of the fowls and stuffed themselves with apples. The home was not remembered as largely this year as on former occasions, still there were turkeys enough and to spare. The Union Stock-Yards market, Sixteenth and State streets, sent twenty fine fowls, Mayor Swift sent five barrels of apples. Mrs. Dr. R. N. Isham contributed half a barrel of cranberries, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell and Mrs. A. S. Trude, and Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. helped out the supply of turkey.

Old People's Home.

The seventy-two aged women at the Old People's Home, Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, enjoyed turkey luncheon and tea, and lingered long at the tables relating memories of other Thanksgivings in the family circles, when husbands and children sat with them. The loneliness of old age was softened by the feast that generous friends piled high upon the tables. In the morning all the inmates, in their best gowns and lace caps, cried and laughed at the pathos and the humor of the stories read and recited by Mrs. Dean of the Chicago School of Oratory. Miss Fuller, the matron, had good cause for special thanksgiving. The proceeds of the birthday party given on Monday had been counted and $800 in coin and bills lay piled up on her desk. All the members of the Board of Lady Managers contributed to the supply of turkeys and fruits, and gifts from the outside were made by Mrs. S. E. Gross and Mrs. George R. Thorne.

MINERS' PLEA FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

Secretary McBryde Sends an Open Letter to the Coal Operators.

Columbus, O., Nov. 28.—Secretary Patrick McBryde has addressed an open letter to the coal operators of Ohio having reference to the meeting to be held here tomorrow, when the demands of the miners for cash payment instead of orders on company stores will be considered.

He says that on the result of the deliberations of the committee of operators depends the peace and tranquillity not only of Ohio but perhaps of the entire country.

The price for mining is based on a contract which provides that the price to be paid in the Hocking Valley in Ohio shall be 51 cents, based in a 60-cent rate in the Pittsburg thin vein, and that any change in the latter must be met by a corresponding change in the Ohio rate. This differential is claimed to be the important part of the agreement entered into this summer, and under it the miners base their claims for the cash rate.

The latter reviews the different disputes between the contending interests over a period of eight years and points out that during that time the differential has always been adhered to. The circumstances of the long strike of 1895 and the final surrender by the miners were also reviewed, but the fact that the differential was sustained is persistently pointed out.

AFTER THANKSGIVING.

Go to San Francisco via New Orleans.

CENTRAL I.C. R.R. ROUTE

Buffet sleeping car, connecting with the "Sunset Limited," leaves Chicago via Illinois Central every Tuesday and Saturday night; through tourist car to San Francisco every Wednesday night. Through sleeping-car reservations to the Pacific coast. Rates as low as by any other route. By this route you go from a cold to a warm climate in a few hours. Particulars of I. C. R. R. City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street.

Great Reduction in Time to California

Via the Northwestern Line. Only three days from Chicago. No change of cars. Dining-cars serve all meals. Ticket office, No. 208 Clark street.

SMITH TO HANG TODAY.

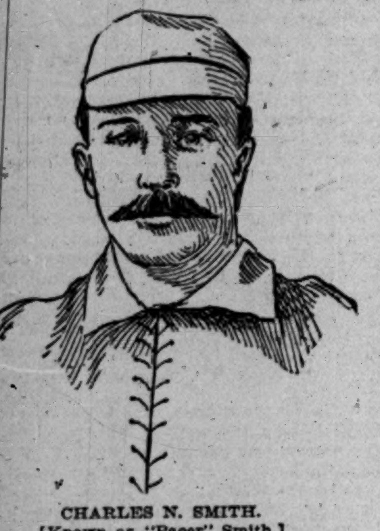
ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED AT DECATUR.

Condemned Man Is Guilty of the Murder of His Sister-in-Law, Miss Edna Buchert, Aged 18, and His Own Daughter, Aged 6—Crimes Were Committed During an Atempt to Kill His Wife—Well Known as a Baseball Player.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—This evening Sheriff Nicholson completed all arrangements for the hanging of "Pacer" Smith in the corridor of the county jail tomorrow at noon.

The scaffold is in place and a new hemp rope was purchased last evening. It cost the Sheriff $5, and today a Litchfield druggist arranged to buy it after use for $10. He will display it in his drug store window.

The people generally have had free access to the gallows today. Among the visitors



CHARLES N. SMITH.
[Known as "Pacer" Smith.]

were about 100 women. Smith had a turkey dinner today. He had but few visitors—only his relatives and Father Brady of the Catholic Church.

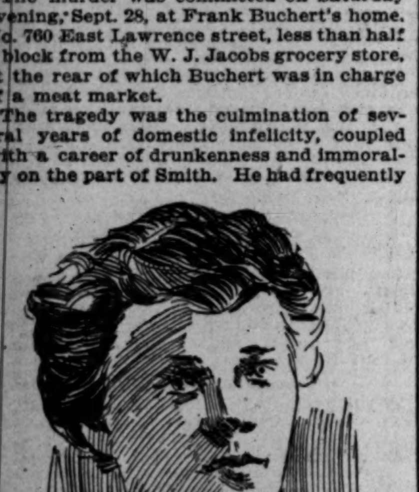
The mother of the condemned man broke down completely at the cell door this afternoon and had to be taken home. J. A. Smith, aged 74, arrived from Indianapolis, Ind., and had an affecting scene with his son.

Story of the Crime.

The brutal murder of Miss Edna Buchert, youngest member of the Frank Buchert family, a lighted-hearted, sunny girl of 17 years, and the killing of Louise Smith, aged 5 years, by Charles N. Smith, better known as "Pacer" Smith, was the most shocking domestic tragedy in the annals of crime in Macon County.

The murder was committed on Saturday evening, Sept. 28, at Frank Buchert's home, No. 760 East Lawrence street, less than half a block from the W. J. Jacobs grocery store, at the rear of which Buchert was in charge of a meat market.

The tragedy was the culmination of several years of domestic infelicity, coupled with a career of drunkenness and immorality on the part of Smith. He had frequently



EDNA BUCHERT.

threatened he would kill his wife and child, and he went to the Buchert home that fatal day partly intoxicated and armed with a 38-caliber revolver, fully resolved to carry his threat into execution. He fired four shots, two at his wife, whom he missed; one at his sister-in-law, Miss Edna Buchert, who was mortally wounded; and one at his little daughter, Louise Smith, who was struck in the head, the bullet ranging around the back of the neck and lodging in the right shoulder. The child lingered until the following Monday morning and passed away, singing fragments of nursery songs her loving mother had taught her.

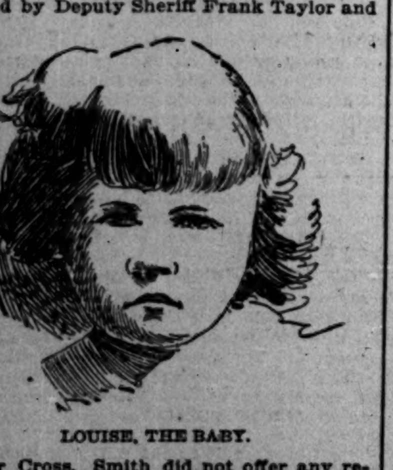
Murder Carefully Planned.

The shooting took place in the kitchen basement. There was no quarrel. Smith called his wife and daughter to the kitchen and then began his deadly work. Edna Buckert was there also. Smith now claims that he did not intend to kill her. Mrs. Smith, when the firing began, fled from the cellar to the upper rooms and got away untouched, although her husband sent two bullets after her. He ran out the basement door and around the house, but Mrs. Smith was too quick for him.

She had reached an adjoining lot in safety before Smith came in view, and just then Edna appeared before the murderer to meet her death. Mrs. Smith had gone to the butcher shop to tell her father what had happened, and when Buckert hurired to his home Smith, who was still standing at the front gate with the revolver in his hand, threatened to kill him if he made any attempt to interfere with his movements. Buckert let him alone, and went inside the lot to find Edna dead and little Louise unconscious.

No Resistance to Arrest.

A crowd began to gather and Smith left the scene of his crime, going toward the business part of the city. He was intercepted by Deputy Sheriff Frank Taylor and



LOUISE, THE BABY.

Officer Cross. Smith did not offer any resistance. He handed over his revolver, simply stating he was through with it.

Smith, the murderer, is 38 years of age. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, and is solidly built. His education is limited. He has lived in Decatur with his mother since she came here and has been a painter, a ball player, a railway fireman, a barkeeper, a cook, and a trainer of dogs, besides attempting to become an electrician. He began his career actively as a ball player in 1886, when he became one of the pitchers of the Decatur White Stocking club.

He played with the Memphis team in 1887. In 1888 he was with the Decatur Marrons in the Inter-State League, finishing the season at Bloomington. He next went to Effingham, Ill., where he played with the local team, and fired an engine on the Vandalia railway. In 1889 he was with the Elkhart, Ind., club until it was disbanded, going thence to Fort Madison, Ia., later to the Mississippi League. In 1890 he was with the Ottawa club in the Illinois-Iowa League. In 1893 he pitched the entire season for the Muncie club in the Indiana League. In 1894 he played with various clubs in Indiana.

Marriage and Subsequent Separation.

It was in the heyday of his fame as a ball player that Smith became acquainted with Miss Maggie Buckert. The wedding occurred at Effingham Dec. 26, 1888, and in 1890 little Louise was born. Husband and wife became estranged soon after the birth of the child, and Mrs. Smith with her baby returned to the home of her parents. Smith, after his return to Decatur, was permitted to visit the Buckert place only to visit his child. For three years since the separation Smith has made threats of murder and suicide.

On the Monday following the murders the grand jury assembled and promptly indicted Smith for the murder of Miss Buckert and his daughter. Smith was brought into court before Judge Vail to plead the same evening. He pleaded guilty to the murder of his child, but not guilty to the killing of Miss Buckert. The condemned man is entirely indifferent as to his fate.

COLORED MEN IN CHEROKKE NATION

Compromise Which Entitles Former Slaves to $1,800,000.

Independence, Kas., Nov. 28.—A big lawsuit brought by the colored people of the Cherokee country, who were brought into the nation as slaves and afterwards became freemen, against the Cherokees to establish their rights as Cherokee citizens, has been compromised.

The settlement as agreed upon makes the colored people members of the Cherokee Nation and entitles them to about $1,800,000 of the money received for their scrip and their property interest in the unsold lands.

When the strip was sold the Cherokees refused to give the colored people any of the sum received in payment, claiming they were not Cherokee citizens.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Finest Church Edifice in Southern Illinois at Alton.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The new St. Mary's Catholic Church was dedicated today with impressive ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Janssen of the Belleville diocese and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan of the Alton diocese consecrted the altars, the crosses, the candles, and the statues. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Janssen celebrated pontifical high mass. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan preached in English, and the very Rt. Rev. Micheal Richard of St. Louis in German. The church is the most magnificent in Southern Illinois and cost over $100,000.

CHICAGO BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

The Victim of the Careless Handling of a Gun While Hunting.

Delavan, Wis., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Eddie Schweyer, son of John Schweyer, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon. He had gone rabbit hunting with three companions. While going through the thick underbrush the gun was accidentally discharged and young Schweyer fell dead, shot through the brain. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental shooting. Young Schweyer was 20 years of age and an only son. Mr. Schweyer has a handsome summer home at the lake and his place of business is at No. 613 West Twelfth street, Chicago.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST A PASTOR.

The Rev. F. E. Passmore Accused of Uttering Falsehoods.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 28.—The Rev. F. E. Passmore, formerly pastor of a church at Breckinridge, Colo., has been cited for trial on Dec. 6 before the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being charged with falsehood and dissension. The charges grow out of articles published by the minister, in which he alleges that the Bishops and ministers of the Methodist Church had "joined hands with gamblers, Sabbath-breakers, saloonkeepers, and harlots," and were supporting "every sin and crime of the age."

FIVE YEARS FOR TAKING $30,000.

Sentence Passed Upon Richard C. Meade, Insurance Swindler.

Atchison, Kas., Nov. 28.—Richard C. Meade, the insurance swindler who decamped a couple of years ago with his stenographer after having swindled several people out of $30,000, was this morning convicted and sentenced to the State penitentiary for five years. Meade, who is 48 years old, has a wife and three children. He had held many positions of prominence in Atchison and many widows and others placed their money with him to invest.

RESULT OF KENTUCKY'S ELECTION.

Official Vote Shows Bradley, R., Elected Governor by 8,912 Plurality.

Following are the official returns from all the counties of Kentucky for Governor at the recent election, showing a Republican plurality of 8,912 votes over the Democratic candidate.

Many readers of THE TRIBUNE are Kentucky born and they will be interested in seeing the relative number of votes cast in the counties they came from and adjacent to theirs, as compared with former elections, which they may remember:

	—For Governor—			
Counties.	P. Watt Hardin, D.	W. O. Bradley, R.	Thomas S. Pettit, Pop.	T. B. Demaree, Dry.
Adair	1,051	1,382	66	19
Allen	1,226	1,440	83	32
Anderson	1,245	994	16	26
Ballard	722	304	285	14
Barren	2,290	1,780	245	40
Bath	1,492	1,403	18	31
Bell	459	1,185	11	3
Boone	1,676	595	1	32
Bourbon	2,399	2,030	5	46
Boyd	1,313	1,806	7	49
Boyle	1,266	1,423	43	22
Bracken	1,255	1,083	61	82
Breathitt	985	733	....	17
Breckinridge	1,715	1,962	364	39
Bullitt	732	520	41	14
Butler	713	1,612	121	22
Caldwell	797	1,227	241	27
Calloway	1,530	474	575	15
Campbell	3,380	4,729	45	47
Carlisle	610	275	426	34
Carroll	1,471	603	8	37
Carter	1,384	1,974	13	54
Casey	930	1,311	5	40
Christian	2,415	3,637	200	77
Clark	1,926	1,662	15	23
Clay	547	1,373	10	11
Clinton	211	791	91	2
Crittenden	887	1,323	157	87
Cumberland	417	1,879	9	14
Daviess	2,638	2,968	1,227	136
Edmonson	717	933	20	14
Elliott	1,022	548	2	7
Estill	632	1,055	47	16
Fayette	3,379	3,138	43	50
Fleming	1,662	1,849	62	84
Floyd	1,215	913	6	8
Franklin	2,188	1,716	157	27
Fulton	779	207	153	53
Gallatin	713	290	3	7
Garrard	1,114	1,471	9	56
Grant	1,661	1,264	20	38
Graves	2,264	1,227	736	31
Grayson	1,414	1,794	449	19
Green	888	1,153	144	29
Greenup	1,057	1,538	6	51
Hancock	635	828	251	16
Hardin	2,090	1,325	334	37
Harlan	186	917	1	5
Harrison	2,225	1,541	6	131
Hart	1,377	1,535	489	19
Henderson	1,473	1,820	859	56
Henry	1,858	1,315	142	27
Hickman	767	291	427	43
Hopkins	1,903	1,917	464	71
Jackson	177	1,320	5	4
Jefferson	15,760	19,529	251	169
Jessamine	1,240	1,196	7	81
Johnson	818	1,570	11	22
Kenton	5,528	4,875	66	73
Knott	664	320	1	....
Knox	581	1,850	16	16
Larue	1,102	830	81	27
Laurel	637	1,475	59	24
Lawrence	1,800	1,936	10	15
Lee	555	736	4	17
Leslie	70	786	3	2
Letcher	244	593	....	3
Lewis	1,026	2,000	143	78
Lincoln	1,522	1,620	9	132
Livingston	720	566	201	12
Logan	2,036	2,244	641	43
Lyon	689	584	121	23
Madison	2,461	2,591	24	107
Magoffin	623	941	3	11
Marion	1,651	1,324	48	7
Marshall	811	414	675	17
Martin	137	568	....	1
Mason	2,211	2,110	40	69
McCracken	1,462	1,640	475	43
McLean	693	790	386	24
Meade	929	608	307	12
Menefee	504	313	25	5
Mercer	1,460	1,378	131	46
Metcalf	614	912	176	11
Monroe	587	1,340	112	9
Montgomery	1,513	1,277	13	39
Morgan	1,123	837	81	7
Muhlenberg	1,138	1,817	264	39
Nelson	1,945	1,145	101	20
Nicholas	1,365	1,069	44	135
Ohio	1,870	2,154	626	73
Oldham	826	415	25	15
Owen	2,280	1,010	98	149
Owsley	100	814	5	4
Pendleton	1,293	1,290	210	40
Perry	318	640	5	9
Pike	1,734	1,977	6	19
Powell	618	382	5	11
Pulaski	1,239	2,949	161	12
Robertson	491	380	10	35
Rockcastle	720	1,292	4	34
Rowan	444	604	7	17
Russell	425	738	35	17
Scott	2,105	1,554	16	33
Shelby	2,058	1,464	181	32
Simpson	1,122	854	80	25
Spencer	931	452	17	15
Taylor	732	846	229	16
Todd	1,515	1,656	41	25
Trigg	1,181	1,126	273	13
Trimble	921	285	20	13
Union	1,839	818	213	17
Warren	3,272	2,560	104	85
Washington	1,264	1,332	122	17
Wayne	927	1,070	40	10
Webster	942	1,121	486	18
Whitley	562	2,511	78	22
Wolfe	600	478	42	10
Woodford	1,559	1,257	16	33
Totals	163,524	172,436	16,911	4,186

TO MEASURE THE LAKES.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S REPORT TREATS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.

He Refers to the Project as Being of National Import Because of the Probable Effect on the Great Lakes—His Annual Report Goes Into Details in All the Departments—Makes Some Important Recommendations for Congressional Action.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—Secretary of War Lamont has issued his report for the year. He reports the condition of the army to be excellent, and devotes the first part of the document to a discussion of the technical details of the department. He treats of the river and harbor improvements that have been made, and of the Chicago drainage canal says:

"The completion of the drainage canal of the sanitary district of Chicago, which is expected in the near future, and it is probable effect upon the depth of water in the lake harbors having caused much apprehension, the importance of the matter led to its reference to a board of engineer officers for investigation as to the probable effect of the operation of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lake and harbor levels, and upon the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting waterways.

"As full consideration was given to the subject as the available data permitted and the board in its report rendered in August stated as its conclusion that—

"The abstraction of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan will lower the level of all the lakes of the system except Lake Superior, and reduce the navigable capacities of all harbors and shallows throughout the system to an extent that may be determined, if at all, by actual measurements only. Under the laws of the United States these changes in capacity cannot be made without Federal authority, and to enable the executive officers of the United States to act advisedly in the matter it is necessary, in the opinion of the board, not only that these measurements be taken, but that the money cost of restoring the navigable depths in channels and harbors be carefully estimated.

"In the judgment of the board the only way to ascertain the approximate discharge of the lakes is to measure them for periods long enough to eliminate accidental fluctuations and to cover all stages, and for that purpose it recommends a series of gaugings as important, to be carried out as soon as practicable.

"The interests involved in the matter are great, and, as this canal, because it will affect the levels and navigation interests of the great lakes, is not a local affair, but a national one, the matter is deemed of sufficient importance to be specially mentioned in this report."

To Preserve Battle Parks.

Of the battlefield parks he says:

"It is important that Congress should early adopt and consistently pursue a fixed policy in regard to the marking of the battlefields of the civil war. If the plan of creating battlefield parks is to be impartially pursued on the scale adopted at Chickamauga and Gettysburg, it must embrace fifty places where important actions were fought, and will involve an expenditure of at least $20,000,000, with additional expenditures for maintenance that may reach $1,000,000 yearly.

"It is earnestly recommended that Congress authorize the marking of remaining important battlefields in the manner adopted at Antietam, which can be completed in a few years at a moderate cost, while the project of more national military parks, of thousands of acres bought by the government, involves the expenditure of millions of dollars and an indefinite lapse of time before completion."

Regarding Concentration of Troops.

Regarding the concentration of troops he says:

"The policy of concentrating the army and abandoning unnecessary posts has not only won the approval of all those acquainted with the lines of progress which conditions have marked out for our army, but is approved by all thoughtful citizens. It has been shown that sufficient bodies of troops can be dispatched for service to any necessary point in shorter time and at less cost than under the old system, that the area under effective military protection is consequently much larger, and that all elements of expense have been perceptibly reduced.

"This policy has also rendered it possible for this department since March 4, 1893, to turn over to the Department of the Interior 741,000 acres of public land, conveniently situated, for the use of actual settlers. At the present time there are eighteen posts whose garrisons exceed a full regiment, while thirty stations are garrisoned by less than a battalion. This policy, with everything to commend it, should be steadily pursued:

"Agreeably to the act of Congress the department has accepted from the citizens of Spokane, State of Washington, a tract of land embracing 1,022 acres for military purposes. Eventually this should be availed of by the erection of barracks and quarters to take the place of some of the posts in that vicinity which, under the conditions following the development of the country, are not well located for present needs."

The assignment of the troops shows a total of 1,880 officers and 23,991 enlisted men, with a total of 1,514 in the Department of California; Colorado, 3,560; Columbia, 1,702; Dakota, 2,624; East, 7,320; Missouri, 4,461; Platte, 2,753; and Texas, 1,937.

Aid from State Troops.

Regarding the State troops he says:

"The efforts of recent years to bring the army into closer relations with the National Guard of the States may now be regarded as having established a permanent union between the two forces, advantageous to both. During the year thirty-three officers, six more than in the previous year, were permanently detailed at State headquarters, and forty-three States secured for temporary duty the services of army officers. State encampments of troops were held in twenty-two States, to which twenty-five additional officers were assigned as instructors and inspectors.

"The conditions are favorable to the development of a volunteer force of upward of 100,000 men, of the highest efficiency and prepared for any service. Legislation, however, is necessary to put to the best use the relations which have been established between the army and the troops of the States. The laws of the United States relating to the militia were enacted in 1792 and need thorough revision and renovation to bring them into accord with the present requirements.

"The variety of weapons which now obtains is so great as to preclude the employment of considerable bodies of the militia of different States in coöperation, and the longer the Federal Government delays action the greater the possibility that different States will select different models of rifles, requiring different forms of ammunition, thus rendering almost impossible the employment in joint action of the troops of the different States. The Springfield 45-caliber rifle appears to be the best weapon adapted to the use of the State troops, and authority from Congress alone is necessary to enable the department fully to equip within the year the militia of the country with this uniform arm. In the event of war the new magazine rifle could be issued to these troops, and a fortnight would be ample to secure proficiency in the use of the arm."

To Improve Coast Defenses.

He treats of the efforts that have been made to improve the coast defenses and details the expenditures in new guns that have been made or authorized. In this connection he says:

"Whatever course may be taken with reference to the completion of the entire scheme, immediate provision should be made for carriages and emplacements for guns already manufactured. The distribution of duty and responsibility under existing laws whereby authority to formulate plans and execute operations is lodged with separate and distinct bureaus as well as in a board established by statute, all without any harmonizing or central supervision, is in my judgment a mistake that should be speedily corrected.

"To that end I recommend the appointment of a board of officers of the army, to be selected by the President without restriction as to rank or corps and without extra pay or emolument, subject to confirmation by the Senate, if that be deemed wise, who should be relieved of all other service and charged solely with the task of directing and supervising the work in its entirety."

REPORT OF SECRETARY HOKE SMITH

He Makes Some Recommendations for the Indian Question.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department has made his annual report to the President. It reviews the varied work of the department, beginning with the Indian Service, and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply. The Secretary dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs and of conducting each reservation upon strictly business principles, the object being to make every Indian who remains upon the reservation self-supporting and ready, as soon as possible, to assume the duties of citizenship and be freed from the paternal care of the government.

To Reorganize Indian Bureau.

The Secretary recommends the reorganization of the bureau as follows:

"First—That instead of a single Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Indian service be placed in charge of three Commissioners, two of them to be civilians, to be appointed from different political parties, and one to be a detailed army officer.

"Second—That the tenure of office of an Indian Agent be conducted upon the faithful discharge of his duties and appointments and removals be made by the President upon the recommendation of the three Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

"Third—That the classified service be extended over all the subordinate positions, both at the agencies and at the schools."

The reduction of 20 per cent which the law required to be made in connection with the Indian contract schools has been strictly carried out, and the Secretary adds that there seems to be no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year until the system of government aid to sectarian schools shall terminate.

Referring to the subject of allotments the Secretary says there are a number of changes which should be made in the present allotment system which require Congressional action. According to the present law an Indian becomes a citizen of the United States upon receiving his allotment. In many cases he is ready to receive land before he is prepared for the consequences of citizenship. Allotments should be made long before reservations are opened. Each Indian should be settled upon his homestead and be self-supporting before citizenship is conferred upon him.

Suggests Selling Land.

The Secretary also recommends that general authority, with the approval of the President, be given to the Indian Bureau to sell parts of Indian reservations, the money to be used exclusively in the improvement of allotted lands or for the purpose of furnishing agricultural implements and cattle to the Indians who may reside upon the remaining lands.

The report estimates the amount of public lands undisposed of to be about 600,000,000 acres at the close of the fiscal year, and shows that the total receipts during the year for public lands amounted to over $2,000,000. The unadjusted land grants to railroads amount to nearly 90,000,000 acres.

The Secretary takes up the question of the disposition of the arid lands and the preservation of the forests. He urges that these two questions are closely allied, for the quantity of arid lands far exceeds the present water supply, even if it were all utilized for irrigation. The increase of the water supply must depend upon the growth and preservation of the forests.

Attention is called to the failure of the Carey bill to accomplish the results expected. The Secretary attributes this to the fact that the bill intended that money for their irrigation should be raised upon the arid lands given to the States. This has been impossible on account of the fact that sufficient control over the lands was not given to the States to make them available as security for the money expended in their reclamation. The Secretary suggests the advisability of patenting these lands to the States after it is fully determined that the selections made by them under the Carey act are arid lands.

As to Bond-Aided Railroads.

One of the interesting features of the report is the discussion of the relations between the government and the Pacific bond-aided roads and of the possibility of collecting the amount due the government from these roads. The report urges that two things are to be considered:

The collection of the debt due to the government, and the creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original purpose of the government leading to the issue of subsidy bonds. The report shows in detail the amount of the subsidy bonds, the amount of the interest which the government has paid on them, and the amount of the first mortgage bonds. The Secretary says the government is already out $117,435,000 upon these roads, and that the first mortgage bonds only amount to $64,413,000; that the property is worth vastly more than the first mortgage bonds, and that the government interests can be protected, if necessary, by taking up these bonds.

The Secretary discusses the scheme of the government directors, and also of the Reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, and finally urges that the government being in the attitude of second mortgage security-holder, it is absolutely necessary, in order to protect its claim, that negotiations be had between the government, the other parties in interest, and such capitalists as are likely to take hold of the enterprise. This work cannot successfully be performed by Congress, and the responsibility for it should be placed at once by Congress upon a commission or upon some duly authorized representatives of the government, whose duty it should be to take the subject up in a business way and work out the best plan for disposing of the government's interest with the least possible loss.

NOBODY WILL TALK FOR YERKES.

There Is No Answer Ready for the Charges of Prof. Barrett.

Charles T. Yerkes was not in town yesterday to answer the charge preferred by City Electrician J. P. Barrett of having dealt the death blow to underground electric transportation by his rejection of the Love system after it had been proven a success. In his absence none of his subordinates would presume to speak for him or for the North Side Street Car company.

Loyal employés of the road, however, declare in general terms that the Love system was not a success, and that Mr. Yerkes is on record as having said he spent $100,000 in proving it such.

D. H. Louderback, who is now mainly identified with the North Side elevated road, said he knew of the experiments made with the Love system by Mr. Yerkes, but inasmuch as he had no official connection with any of the street car magnate's lines he thought he had no warrant or excuse for speaking.

There seems to be an opinion or superstition among street car managers in the city that underground electric transportation is not suited to Chicago, and hence there is a disposition to cover the city with a network of trolley wires rather than waste time and money, as they term it, in experiments looking to the abolishment of the overhead wires. George H. Wheeler, President of the Chicago City railway company, said in connection with the proposed experiment with the Brandenburg system on Indiana avenue:

"It would be so much waste time and we do not intend to have anything to do with the scheme. The Brandenburg company proposed to put in an underground wire and keep it in repair for a year on condition that the South Side company would buy the plant at the expiration of that time if it were shown to be successful."

BIG DAY AT ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

Atlanta and South Carolina Share the Features of the Occasion.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.—Today was set apart at the exposition as Atlanta and South Carolina day combined. The combination of the Thanksgiving holiday, the Palmetto State celebration, and Atlanta day were responsible for a big attendance.

There was a fine parade, the South Carolina troops creating the greatest enthusiasm, and being cheered again and again.

When the line reached the grounds the soldiers passed around the plank walk, and were reviewed at the Government Building by Gov. Evans and Gov. Atkinson. After the review the troops gave a dress parade on the plaza, and were inspected by the Governor.

Afterwards the South Carolinians gathered in the Auditorium, where they held their public ceremonials. They were welcomed to the city and State by President Collier of the exposition and Gov. Atkinson.

THIS WIDOW WAS ONLY JOKING.

John Mount Is Disgusted and Is Out a Diamond Ring.

Tiffin, O., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Three months ago John Mount of Barnesville answered a newspaper advertisement for a correspondent, inserted by "Mrs. Frances Hamler, a widow, aged 27." She gave Bascom, Seneca County, as her residence.

Photographs were exchanged, and the widow received a $50 diamond engagement ring not long ago. Mount met Mrs. Hamler in this city, and with her secured a marriage license. She slipped away before the minister's house was reached and has not been seen since.

Mount has gone home disgusted. The widow, it is said, was only joking.

Prince Victor—Carl Upmann's best 5-cent cigar. Finest ever offered for the money.

SHERMAN HAS HIS SAY.

THE BOOK-WRITING OHIO SENATOR IN A TALKATIVE MOOD.

Opens His Mind to a New York Interviewer and Expresses His Opinion of Harrison—Says the Latter Is Unpopular and Chilly—The Bargain with Tom Platt—His Opinion of Garfield—Waiting for Alger's Reply—Criticisms of Men and Measures.

Senator Sherman was in New York a few days ago and is alleged to have opened his mind very frankly to an interviewer. This is the way he is reported to have talked:

"I certainly think Harrison should announce whether he is a candidate or not. It would be much better for him, I imagine. I do not think that he is very popular with the people. In Ohio when he ran the last time he received a majority of only 1,000 votes, and I believe one of the Democratic Presidential Electors was elected. In Ohio Mr. Harrison cannot be said to be very popular. Even when he ran the first time his own State went against him."

"How do you account for his unpopularity?"

"I presume any man who has been President would be more or less unpopular after his term of office expired. Mr. Harrison's coldness of demeanor doubtless has much to do with his unpopularity. When he ran a second time his State gave a very large majority against him."

The Senator meditated a few moments and said that Mr. Harrison had never really had much public experience previous to his occupying the White House. He served only one term in the Senate, and then was not reëlected. "He sat by me in the Senate," he continued, "and he was conscientious and made a good Senator."

"Why was he nominated, then?"

"He came from a doubtful State."

The Senator talked freely in regard to his recently published book and other matters. He said in part:

"I would like to read Mr. Platt's answer to what I stated concerning the National convention of 1888. The fact is, I desire to know just what his explanation would be. It would be interesting to me. Personally I have nothing against him, and what I stated in my book was without malice and merely introduced as a matter of history. I felt that in the interest of history I should tell things as they were and in a dispassionate way."

"Have you seen Mr. Platt since you arrived?"

"I saw him at a distance only."

"The New York delegation," added the Senator, "had a banquet on the Saturday night before the nomination was made at the convention of 1888, and after Senator Miller had made a speech they all agreed to support me. I received a telegram to that effect. Sunday intervened, and in the meantime Elkins and other friends of Harrison got Mr. Platt to agree to vote for him on the first ballot on Monday. The result is known. I have no charges to make against ex-President Harrison, and our relations are pleasant. Whatever bargains or promises his friends might have made, I did not sanction them, because he absolutely refused to appoint Mr. Platt Secretary of the Treasury. Promises may have been made in regard to Federal patronage in this State, and that I do not criticise especially. Mr. Platt's men, I believe, received prominence in the State, notably the Collectorship. The acme of Mr. Platt's ambition seems to be to hold the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury."

In regard to the National convention of 1880, when Garfield was nominated, he said that when he saw the drift was for Garfield he telegraphed to his friends to swing the Ohio delegation for him.

"Garfield was an able and brilliant man in some respects," he continued, "but he did not have strong will power. He permitted men of stronger will force to influence him. I well remember that after he was elected President and had selected Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State he came to me and said that he would like to appoint me Secretary of the Treasury, but Mr. Blaine thought it would be embarrassing to the other members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet to select one member and not take them all."

The Senator laughed at the sophistry of Mr. Garfield and continued: "I informed him that I did not desire to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and announced my intention to become a candidate for the Senate. This announcement was a great surprise to him and to his friends, because they had it arranged to run ex-Governor Charles Foster for the Senate. But I would not have accepted the Treasury appointment even if I had not been a candidate for the Senate. There was no great coldness existing between Garfield and myself, because I remember I wrote to him in reply to a letter, advising him to appoint Mr. Windom Secretary of the Treasury, which he did."

"Did you hear that Gen. Alger intended to answer you soon?"

"No; I do not believe he has read my book yet."

"He will answer that part which refers to the buying of delegates at the convention of 1888."

"I shall be glad to read his answer. My relations with Gen. Alger have been pleasant. I simply wrote history. It was his agent who acted for him that I charged with doing the work."

SHERMAN IN REMINISCENT MOOD.

Takes a Dig at Garfield and a Sly Hit at Blaine.

New York Sun: Senator Sherman's recent talks about ancient history leave no doubt of two things: The Ohio statesman was disappointed when Garfield failed to keep him in the Treasury; and for that failure he holds Mr. Blaine responsible.

There is much truth and some bitterness in Mr. Sherman's sketch of Garfield's character. "Garfield," says Sherman, "was an exceedingly brilliant man, with a handsome face and imposing appearance. What he seemed to lack was moral steadfastness. He was very susceptible to the influence of stronger natures. He lacked depth of conviction. The last man who got his ear was apt to influence his judgment."

The last man who got Garfield's ear in the matter of the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury was not Mr. Sherman himself, or any of his true friends, if true friends Sherman had in that memorable year of betrayal and treachery, but Mr. Blaine, then already called by the newly elected President to be the foremost figure in his coming administration. When Sherman was mentioned for the Treasury, Mr. Blaine "adroitly remarked that it might be a bad idea to take a single member of Hayes' Cabinet and not take all. This struck Garfield's plastic mind as right, and he spoke to me about it. I told him that I was not a candidate for the place of Secretary of the Treasury, and was perfectly satisfied to go to the Senate. This relieved him, but many people thought I ought to have remained at the head of the Treasury Department, at least until the refunding operation was finished."

Behind the words of Mr. Sherman's statement it is quite easy to discern the still cherished grudge against Garfield for not continuing him in the post which he had held under Hayes, and the unextinguished resentment against Blaine as the supposed author of his undoing.

But perhaps the adroit remark of Mr. Blaine which struck Garfield's plastic mind so forcibly was incorrectly reported to John Sherman, or has been by him misinterpreted. If Blaine's advice to Garfield was that it would be a bad thing if the incoming administration should include any member of Hayes' Cabinet, thus assuming part of the political odium which rested on every beneficiary of the great Fraud, no wiser counsel ever proceeded from that sagacious statesman's lips. Himself more free than almost any other prominent Republican from the taint of 1876, Blaine was in a position to throw off from the party's shoulders the burden of shame and guilt which had been the crushing load of the preceding four years.

This leads us to say that it will be a great pity if Mr. Sherman's present mood of reminiscence and candor does not impel him to open the secret political history of the Fraudulent Administration. What he has told of the circumstances attending the formation of the Garfield Cabinet is of small importance compared with what he could tell about events four years earlier. It is interesting to hear him talk without reserve of Garfield and 1880 and 1881. When he begins to talk freely and truthfully about Hayes and 1876 the whole world will pause to listen.

LEXINGTON WOMEN CRY FOR MORE.

Want One of Their Number Made Assistant Physician at Insane Asylum.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—The Lexington New Women have elected their School Board and now want Gov.-elect Bradley to appoint a woman as assistant physician at the Eastern Kentucky Asylum for Insane.

BARBERS KEEP UP THEIR FIGHT

Sunday Rest Association Planning to Enforce the Cody Law.

The committee appointed by the Sunday Rest barbers in the Uhlich's Hall meeting three weeks ago for the purpose of finding out who are the leaders in the opposition's ranks, and also from what source comes their supply of funds, met at the headquarters to report. From twenty-seven wards lists were presented of those who are foremost in each in opposing the law. A report was also made giving reasons for thinking that certain interests outside of the barbers were aiding the opposition. This report was referred to a special committee of three, with full power to act, and ordered to report at Bricklayers' Hall on Sunday afternoon at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

After the meeting a number of the committee met with some members of the Organization committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to organize the porters in hotels, barber shops, and saloons. A plan was proposed and submitted to a committee of the members of each organization, with a request to formulate a plan by Sunday.

Justice Lee will have to appear at 10 o'clock this morning to show cause why a writ of prohibition shall not issue against him to stop arrests and persecutions of W. S. Eden and his barbers, and also the Sherman House barbers, under the Cody law. He has also been sued for $1,000 by Mr. Eden.

HOLIDAY MARKETS.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Changes Shown in the Weekly Statement of the Bank of England.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increased, £1,037,000; circulation, increase, £28,000; bullion, increased, $1,065,288; other securities, decreased, £963,000; other deposits, decreased, £316,000; public deposits, increased, £386,000. Notes reserve, increased, £1,007,000. Government securities, unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 57.60 per cent, is now 59.33 per cent.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 232; at Madrid, 17.62; at Lisbon, 26; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 107.35; at Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 46½ pfgs.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.—The Bank of Bengal's rate of discount has been increased to 5 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation, increased, 13,325,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, increased, 15,045,000 francs; gold in hand, increased, 2,250,000 francs; bills discounted, increased, 82,650,000 francs; silver in hand, increased, 3,225,000 francs.

Three per cent rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½ for checks.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Wheat and Other Breadstuffs in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 3d. Futures closed steady with December ½d lower and other months ¼d lower; business about equally distributed. November, 5s 2d; December, 5s 1¾d; January, 5s 2¼d; February, 5s 3d; March, 5s 3¾d; April, 5s 4¼d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 3s 4½d; futures closed steady at ¼d lower; business heaviest on late options; November, 3s 4d; December, 3s 3¼d; January, 3s 2d; February, 3s 2½d; March, 3s 3¼d; April, 3s 2¾d. Flour—Firm, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 1½d. Bacon—Steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 33s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 pounds, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 pounds, 27s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 41s. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 2d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 55s; do medium, 45s 6d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 27s 9d; refined in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese—Quiet, steady, but demand moderate; finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Sprits, 20s 3d. Resin—Commmon, 4s 7½d. Linseed oil—20s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 8¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £2 10s.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Owen to Be Released Today.

In the pleasant weather of yesterday the work of releasing the stranded steamer Owen and the schooner Michigan progressed rapidly. The tug Charnley pulled the Owen forty feet toward deep water during the day, after some coal had been thrown overboard and the water pumped out, but the wreckers found there was shoaler water between the steamer and the open lake than it was resting in, so the work of jettisoning the coal went on. Last evening the tug Dickinson, with sixty men, was dispatched to help the wreckers. The men will join the force already at work shoveling coal, and will make 130 in all. It is thought the steamer can be released by this morning and brought into port. Then the wreckers will turn their attention to the schooners.

Freights and Charters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—Boyce, Armour, Buffalo, barley, 2 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Chicago rate was firmly fixed today at 90 cents. Charters—Ash, Harper, Chicago, 90 cents; Tilden, Lackawanna, Milwaukee, 85 cents; Aurora, Duluth, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Brokers and shippers were at their offices only a few hours today and very little was done in freights. The wooden Gratwick and the Sauber, now bound up, load wheat at the head of Lake Superior at 6 cents.

Around the Lakes.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 28.—With the departure of the steamer Shores and consort Middlesex today lumber shipments out of Ashland closed for the season of 1895.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Kalkaska, bound down, went aground at Pelee Island during the night. The tug Wales left this noon for its release.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—The schooner Pennington, in tow of the George Spencer, went aground at Grosse Point tonight. The Saginaw has gone to its release.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Nov. 28.—It is reported a large fleet of boats has been sheltered under the islands at the foot of Lake Michigan. The Hebard and consort, which left the anchorage last night, was forced to return today on account of the heavy sea.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 28.—The schooner Mary Collins was picked up off this port this morning in a badly battered condition. The schooner was caught in the gale during the night off Sturgeon Point and lost most of its canvas in the first few hours of the blow. Several spars were broken and hardly enough sail was left on the boat to keep it hove to. The cabin was built onto the deck and did not extend below it, as in most cases, and this undoubtedly saved the schooner from sinking, for the cabin was washed off the decks by a huge sea, and all the provisions, the stove, and nearly everything aft except the steering gear swept over the side. The services of all hands were required at the pumps for the rest of the night, and when towed in this morning the crew were nearly dead from toil and exposure.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Clyde, Iron King, Pewaukee. Cleared—Merrimac, Escanaba; Matoa, Duluth; Iron Age, Buffalo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Wilson whaleback, Morley, Chili, Hesper, Pope, Penobscot. Departed—Grain—Mecosta, Schuck, Spokane, Shenandoah, Granada, Buffalo. Lumber—Schoolcraft, Bourke, Lake Erie. Flour—Gratwick, Buffalo. Light—Law, Two Harbors.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Langell Boys, 10:30 last night; Pontiac, 10 a. m.; Manola whaleback, 11:30; Colgate whaleback, 1 p. m.; Mahoning, 5. Down—Centurion, 2 a. m.; America, City London, 5:30; Griffin, 7; Devereux, J. C. Lockwood, 8; Colorado, Stimson, 9; Weed, Cadillac, 9:30; Lansing, 10:30; McWilliams, noon; Naples, 2 p. m.; Pioneer, 3; Tilley, Merritt, 3:30. Down—Masaba, 8; Harlem, 8:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Clarion, 1 a. m.; Westcott, 1:10; Dahlia [arrived], 2; Doty and consort, 3:30; Saxon, 5. Up—Preston, 6 a. m.; Owego, Cambria, 7; Spry and consort, Mary McGregor, 7:15; Tuscarora, 9:20; Rhoda Emily, 10; Gould, 10:30; Whitney and consort, noon; Orr, 2:30 p. m.

Down—Washburn, 7:10; Robert Mills, 7:30. Up—John Eddy, 6:50; Flower, 7:10; James, 9:40. Wind southwest, fresh, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Down—Tacoma, 9 last night; Sumner, Montgomery, 10:20; Saginaw Valley, Corsica, 8 a. m.; Monteagle, Norwalk, Elfinmere, Celtic, 8:10; Buttironi, 8:50; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 9; St. Lawrence, 9:30; Russia, 11; Algonquin, Vail, Baltic, 12:40 p. m.; Merida, 1; Nicholas, 1:40; Kirby, 2:40; Mariposa, 3:20; Boston, 4:20. Up—Schuylkill, 11:30 a. m.; City New York, Dunford, Presley, 12:30 p. m.; Onoko, Washburn, 2:10; Ranney, 2:30; Italia, 2:50; Spencer, Pennington, Chicago, 3.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Mariposa, 11 a. m.; Boston, 11:30; Pillsbury, 1:10 p. m.; Hudson, Wawatam, 4:40; Wilbur, 5. Up—Stone and consort, 10 last night; M. T. Greene, James, 10:20; Vulcan, midnight; Favorite, 2:20 a. m.; Savidge, 3:10; Zenith City, 6:20; Curry, 6:40; Fay and consort, 7:30; Desmond, 10:40; Grecian, 12:30 p. m.; Vega, 12:40; Gilbert, 1; Maytham, 1:30; Lehigh, C. B. Lockwood, Parks Foster, 1:40; Delaware, 3; Gratwick [wooden], 3:15; Lyon and consort, 4:20; Iosco, Sauber, 4:40; Livingstone, 6:15; Peck and consort, 6:20. Arrived—Sachem, Sturges.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Tom Adams, Hundred and Thirty, John Mitchell, Bulgaria, Kewaunee, Hundred and five, Hundred and Twenty-six, Trevor, Eleanor, Jenness, Weston, Ed Smith, No. 1 and consorts, Hadley, P. Minch, Fulton, Wright, Buell, Elvina, Campbell, Mercur, China, Seneca. Cleared—Coal—Adams, Bielman, Nahant, Sam Mitchell, Wyoming, Marcia, Hundred and Thirty, Chicago; Republic, Superior; Denver, Lackawanna, Milwaukee; Seattle, Stewart, Turner, St. Joseph, Port Huron; Judd, Toledo. Light—Sagamore, Trevor, Pathfinder, Duluth; Jenness, Bay City.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Roanoke, Manistee. Sundries—Petoskey, Cheboygan. Coal—Toltec, Buffalo. Light—H. B. Pereue, South Chicago. Cleared—Grain—Buffalo, Oceanica, R. P. Fitzgerald, Buffalo; A. Stewart, Cleveland. Sundries—Saranac, Tioga, Scranton, Buffalo. Light—R. Kanters, Muskegon; Sunrise, Sheboygan; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Servia, West Superior.

ITS WORK IS COMPLETE.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO ADJOURN.

Result of the Scheme to Disfranchise the Negro—Property or Educational Qualifications with an Alternative Intended to Save the White Illiterate Vote—Doubt Expressed Concerning the Stability of the Proposed Changes.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 28.—The South Carolina Constitutional convention will adjourn sine die next Tuesday. All the work of the convention has now been completed except that of final revision of the changes made in the Constitution, which is in the hands of a committee. The body has been in session continously, with the exception of a ten-days' recess, since September.

The new constitution will be different in many respects from the one it will supersede. The most important change will be in the suffrage article. In round numbers there are 140,000 adult male negroes and 100,000 adult male whites in South Carolina. The present Constitution of South Carolina was adopted in 1868 and was framed by a convention composed mostly of recently liberated slaves and dominated by Northerners, who came into the State at the close of the war. It was patterned after those of Massachusetts and Ohio. The greatest objection to it was against the suffrage articles, which bestowed the franchise on all male citizens of the age of 21 years and upwards, not laboring under certain disabilities named.

The present Constitution provides a natural negro majority of 40,000, which has been overcome by an ingenious registration law and the box ballot law, which required each officer to be voted for in a separate box, the voter being compelled to select the proper box. The leading men of the State have always recognized there was a possibility of one or the other or both of them being overturned in the Federal courts. This possibility induced them to advocate the calling of a convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution permitting such qualification of the suffrage as would insure maintenance of white supremacy.

There was great objection to the calling of the convention from the illiterate whites and their friends. There are 13,000 illiterate white adult males in this State. The convention could never have been called had not most explicit promises been given these men would be taken care of. How to cut down the negro majority and preserve the vote of the white men, and do it in such a way as to run the gantlet of the Federal courts, was the difficult problem which engaged the attention of the convention, in which there are only six negroes. Senator Tillman, who led the fight for the calling of the convention, was made Chairman of the Suffrage committee.

The suffrage article of the new Constitution provides for an alternative educational or property qualification for voters. Any man who can read or write or who pays taxes on $300 worth of property has the right to vote. Had the convention stopped there the illiterate whites would have been disfranchised. They are provided for in a clause, which says that any one who cannot vote under either a property or educational qualification shall be given the right to vote for life if he can understand a section of the Constitution when read to him by the registration officer.

This understanding clause is only to be operative for two years. All males attaining their majority after 1898 must comply with the educational or property qualification in order to be allowed to vote. This clause was fought vigorously, though unsuccessfully, and is regarded with dissatisfaction by a large proportion of the citizens of the State. Doubt is expressed as to whether it will stand the test of review by the Federal courts.

Col. Lamb in Mahone's Shoes.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 28.—The Virginia Republicans today resumed their conference and Col. Lamb of Norfolk was chosen Mahone's successor as leader of the Republicans of Virginia, being made Chairman of the State committee and also Virginia's representative on the Republican National committee.

PLANS FOR ANOTHER MURDER.

More Sensational Developments in the Hayward Case.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Sensational developments are crowding each other fast in the case of Harry Hayward.

His mother has been refused permission to see him alone, but now it has been decided to grant her a private interview, providing she makes an entire change of clothing in the presence of the matron before the visit. The authorities are afraid she will smuggle something into the jail to help Harry escape. Deputy Sheriff Mike Kierce says he has unearthed a plot whereby Harry Hayward was to have Levi M. Stewart, a millionaire lawyer of this city, murdered. Kierce says Harry offered him $2,500 to do the job.

A MARKET DICTIONARY.

Did you ever feel the need of a book that would define all financial and commercial terms that one finds in the market articles in newspapers? We have just issued such a book and will send it free on request. It contains full and explicit definitions of all terms pertaining to stocks, grain, cotton, and provisions, and to financial affairs generally. In addition it contains the most valuable statistics pertaining to stocks and grain, covering a period of thirty years, and also all necessary information to enable one unfamiliar with the markets to trade intelligently in stocks, grain, provisions, or cotton.

Send also for our four-page daily market letter, the only one of the kind issued every day from Chicago and New York.

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We own this issue of bonds and recommend them to investors.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Chicago.
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CITY OF KALAMAZOO, MICH.,

Offers for sale bonds to the amount of $40,000, payable in four installments of $10,000 each, in 4, 6, 8, and 10 years from January 1st, 1896.

Proposals are desired on the whole or part of this issue at 3½ per cent, 4 per cent, and 4½ per cent per annum interest respectively.

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon Monday, December 16th, 1895.

For full particulars address
C. H. GLEASON, City Clerk.

Write to Us.

We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and will mail free our daily market letter giving news and opinions. Orders solicited, any quantity, 2 to 5 cents margin.
DENNIS, LYNCH & CO.,
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REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES
—88— La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

RAILWAY NEWS.

PASSENGER RATES LIABLE TO BE LOWERED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

General Demand for Reduction in Fares Which It Is Said the Various Lines Will Soon Be Compelled to Consider—Two Cents Per Mile or Less Considered Enough by the Traveling Public—Low Rates Are Granted Commercial Travelers.

There can be no doubt as regards the justice of the demand lately made by the General Passenger Agents of the Pennsylvania for a reduction in the charge for upper berths in sleeping cars. But a suspicion prevails these railroad officials were not animated by an unselfish desire to benefit the dear public. On the contrary, it is believed their object was to divert public attention from an issue which is sure to come up before long and in which the public is far more interested than in a reduction in rates for sleeping car berths.

This new issue will be a general demand for a reduction in the regular fares by all the roads in the country. It is generally admitted that present passenger rates are much too high. No reduction whatever has been made in passenger rates in the last five or ten years. Even freight rates have been materially reduced during that period, and every other commodity has come down with the price. Passenger rates only keep up their high altitude forever.

In a few instances railroads have been forced to reduce suburban rates, owing to competition by electric roads, but in no other instance have the high rates in effect for years been deviated from. The rate between New York and Chicago, which is the lowest through rate in effect, is a little over two cents a mile. Between most other through points the rate is three cents and over, and between local points between three cents and five cents per mile.

In order to pacify the public and prevent a hue and cry being raised against these exorbitant charges, special excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip is made for meetings, conventions, etc., and in a few isolated occasions where the attendance promises to be large a rate of one fare for the round trip is conceded. Commercial travelers are granted mileage tickets at from two cents to two and one-half cents per mile, but the ordinary traveler is compelled to pay three cents per mile or more.

It is generally admitted that a rate of 2 cents per mile is all the railroad ought to charge on first-class passenger business, which is about the same rate now charged for excursions and from commercial travelers. If the passenger business was properly and honestly conducted the railroads would make more money than they do now at 3 cents a mile and more.

In no other branch of railroad service is such reckless extravagance practiced as there is in the passenger service. It is estimated fully one-half the gross revenue derived from passenger business is squandered in useless and extravagant publications, payment of commissions to ticket agents, scalpers, hotel runners, steamship agents, etc. If due economy were practiced in these matters railroad fares could be reduced fully one-half and the railroads would earn more money net from their passenger business than they do now.

UNION PACIFIC BUSINESS BETTER.

Meeting of the Receivers to Be Held in a Few Days.

New York, Nov. 28.—S. H. H. Clark, President and co-receiver of the Union Pacific railroad, is in New York for a few days. A meeting of the receivers will probably be held this week. Mr. Clark said:

"The present business of the Union Pacific is slightly better than it was at the same time last year. I should say there would be a still further improvement. Some benefit is derived indirectly from the development of the Cripple Creek gold field. Corn will begin to go forward in December. While the crop is large the market price is low, and farmers will be disposed to hold their corn for higher figures. The prices for hogs and cattle will be affected relatively by the price of corn. The price of corn also will have a bearing on transportation rates.

"The showing of the Union Pacific for the calendar year 1895 ought to be ahead of 1894 and perhaps equal to 1893. Rates in our territory are maintained and the prospect is good for their continued maintenance."

Four Executive Changes.

South McAlester, I. T., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—G. F. Huggins has been appointed General Superintendent; J. W. Evans, Trainmaster; J. C. Blaine, Chief Dispatcher; and J. J. McCarty, Roadmaster, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, with headquarters at South McAlester, I. T., vice J. D. Bradford, Superintendent; F. L. Moeller, Superintendent Transportation; H. G. Knapp, Chief Dispatcher; and P. Byrne, Roadmaster, resigned.

Should Go to Poland for Titles.

Young women with fortunes to invest in titles would do well to go to Poland. In Warsaw alone, with a population of 500,000, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility, and 9,257 "personal nobles"—people entitled to the distinction by reason of office or discovery.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., corner Randolph. Regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all special and delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind, skin, blood, and nervous troubles. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 2.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSICIAN, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN FOR HOTELS, restaurants, etc., at ¼ original cost: 1 bakers' portable oven, 10x8, made of sheet and cast iron; 1 refrigerator, 8x3; 1 refrigerator, 9x6, complete with meat hooks, drawers, boxes, etc., good as new; 1 set kitchen ranges, 24 feet long, 6 holes, with roaster and baker; 3 large boilers, steamers, dishwashers, meat rack, etc., to be used with coal or gas, complete for hotel or restaurant; 1 hot water heater, nearly new; 9 w. c. traps, with water tanks and sinks; 8 urinals, 2 wash basins; above goods are at Renfrost Bldg., cor. 52d and Cottage Grove-av. Inquire J. H. HEVERAN, at building, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY WITH $100 to $500 outside Chicago. Call Room 57, 69 Dearborn-st. R. T. THOMAS.

HARPER'S BOOK OF FACTS—JOHN P. HAIRE, Gen. Agent, R. 51, 69 Dearborn, Chicago.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 307 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFE CHEAP. Basement 49 Dearborn-st., BAKER & SCOTT.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 826; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED; ERRORS detected. J. D. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—THE BELLE OF NELSON DISTILLERY Co. has bought the business and accounts of C. W. Wright & Co., and all accounts due C. W. Wright & Co. will be collected by the Belle of Nelson Distillery Co.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

OLD BILLIARD TABLES BOUGHT AND sold; notify undersigned when and where to call. Address J N 38 Tribune office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bg.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED—WE ADVANCE costs. 70 La Salle-st., Room 54.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

5,000,000 FEET OF NEW DRY LUMBER FROM receiver's sale cheap by Western Wrecking and Lumber Co., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STRAYED—A FRENCH POODLE; hair cut lion style, collar marked "Maurice W. Kozminski, Chicago." Reward for its return to 166 Randolph-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVG., SMALL FRENCH dog; collar marked "Birbi." $5 reward for return to 29 Delaware-pl.

LOST—A HANDBAG CONTAINING BABY'S clothes and gold thimble. Return to 3366 Calumet-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN SMITH: SIX THIRTY-one South Eighth imagined I was forgotten and not this; yours of the 22d the first received; no reply to my last two; was expecting to go Texas as agreed.

PERSONAL—G. S.: COME HOME OR GO AND see Mrs. M. on Washington-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY
—$1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH—
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—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—
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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, first-class man, Canadian, 8 years' experience; good references; strictly temperate. J. A. WIMMET, 370 Hermitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN a grain or produce commission house by an experienced commission bookkeeper; A1 city references. Address S 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEIVING OR shipping clerk; many years' experience in Chicago. Address S 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER; fine penman, good business-man; aged 25; best city reference. Address A T 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; accurate, rapid, moderate salary; references. Address S 133, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN would like to represent some staple line or good selling specialty in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Address R 177, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE STUDENT boy wants situation in store, office, or family; good, clean, quick. Address S 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER AND electrician capable of taking charge street railroad or any electric or other plant, in or out of the city. Address J N 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JOB PRINTER [NON-union] wants work; first-class, sober, and steady. Address S 1, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COACHMAN; careful driver, willing and obliging; city references. Address R 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN WITH best city references. C N 459, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, butler and cook or nurse; thoroughly competent, best city references. Address J N 32, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, thoroughly competent stenographer, Remington operator, bookkeeper, and office clerk; references. Address R 136, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GENTLEMEN AND lady stenographers of all grades of skill, who can be interviewed here and employed at once. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ESTIMATOR, draftsman, and factory superintendent; 15 years' experience; willing to leave city. Address J N 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FARM MANAGER; I am up to the times in handling and raising fine stock; gilt-edge references. Address R 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN stock in wholesale house; was collector at last place of employment; references. Address R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—"LOOK UP LIFT UP" —A brother wants help. Address S 82, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY D. E. BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; competent to take full charge. Address 2429 Commercial-st., Station X, City.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FREE OF CHARGE—30 housework girls, 10 cooks, 15 dining-room and chamber girls, 6 German girls, 30 others; established 6 years. Telephone 166 North. MATHEWS. Only agency.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL, COOK and general housework; Southern birth; not long in city. Address LAURA A. BUTLER, 6433 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NEWCOMING Swedish girl in small American family; low wages. 3110 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL as good cook or nurse; reference. 209 E. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, cook in boarding-house. 509 Van Buren; rear.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATOR. Room 514, 134 E. Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENGLISH governess wishes position in a family; French, music. Address S 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, WITH CITY acquaintance, temporarily unemployed, can make connection with a well-known house that will net $10 a day. Address S 71, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

YOUNG MAN—ENERGETIC, AS CHIEF CLERK in office; should be familiar with M. C. B. work and mechanical accounts generally; state age, nationality, experience, salary, etc. Address S 110, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN shorthand and typewriting to do light office work; chance to work up; must be bright and possess good education. Address S 113, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only, 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY; NEW APPARATUS; no competition; good pay. 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; $50 bond, signed by a business firm required; exclusive territory; $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars address P. O. Box 1354, New York City.

SALESMEN—FOUR EXPERIENCED TOBACCO salesmen to sell Center Rush Cigarettes; 20 for 5 cents. Address J N 15, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TO QUALIFY FOR GOOD SALARIED positions; good money from the start for hustlers. 1123 Marquette Bldg.

SOLICITORS—TWO; MUST BE HUSTLERS; references; deposit $1 for samples; salary $15 per week. 410 1st National Bank.

SOLICITORS—AGENTS $5 PER DAY; SOMETHING new; call early. Room 400, 40 E. Randolph-st.

Boys.

BOY—OR YOUNG MAN HAVING EXPERIENCE in shipping goods and packing. Address S 121, Tribune office.

BOY—DILIGENT BOY APPRENTICE AT A sculptor's; reference wanted. Address S 97, Tribune.

BOY—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY; MUST BE well educated. Address R 923, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—AGE 16; GOOD WRITER; $4; references. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Trades.

ENGINEERS CAN READILY PROCURE LICENSE by the aid of "Practical Points;" for engineers, firemen, electricians, motormen, and machinists. Latest work published; by mail, $1.00. Agents wanted. Mechanics' Supply Co., 68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—FRY, FOR FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. 52 State-st., Room 1.

MAN—YOUNG, WITH A1 ADDRESS, WHO CAN command a trade in office and typewriter supplies or can adapt himself to the work; can secure permanent position with opportunity for promotion. State full particulars and give references. Address S 69, Tribune office.

MAN—AS COCK GRINDER IN GENERAL steam fittings. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

MANAGER—GENTLEMAN TO MANAGE A branch office in Chicago of New York publishing house; must have good financial backing; liberal terms; permanent position. Address for one week, COLONEL, Clifton House.

MANAGER—SMALL HOTEL; BUTLER, TAILOR, coachman, clerk, others. 150 North Clark. MATHEWS.

WINDOW TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS; PERMANENT position. Apply at L. KLEIN'S, 14th and Halsted-sts.

YOUNG MAN—TO LEARN BARTENDING. Apply 52 State-st., Room 1.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN BARN; $10 A month and board. 5612 Jefferson-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY bookkeeper; experienced and capable. Address S 58, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT—IN a small private boarding house. 3028 Groveland-av.

GIRL—FOR SMALL FAMILY, A COMPETENT servant girl; prefer English, Irish, Scotch, or Canadian. Apply 1007 Wilcox-av., or Room 3 Rialto Building. MILLARD.

GIRL—NEAT, KIND GIRL TO ASSIST IN CARE of children and do some second work; wages $3.50. 5412 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

GIRLS—PANTRY WORK; CHAMBER, GOVERNESS for 2 girls, housekeeper for suburb, 40 housework girls, dining-room girls, cooks, lady's maid, companion, nurse, ironers. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS. Only agency.

HOUSEMAID—AS PARLOR MAID AND WAITRESS, and a chambermaid for up-stairs work and sewing; two bright, well brought up young girls desired for the above positions to take West into a private family. References required and none but first-class need apply. German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply between 10 and 11 a. m. Room 556 Auditorium Hotel.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be good cook, capable, and willing. Call 601 Masonic Temple, or 6460 Myrtle-av., Woodlawn.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family. Apply 1705 Belmont-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in family of three. 4321 Forrestville-av.; references.

HOUSEWORK — GENERAL; GIRL; MUST speak German and English. 3028 Michigan-av.

NURSE—FIRST-CLASS, FOR BABY ONE YEAR old; wages $5 per week. State references, which must be first-class. Address J N 33, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS—SPECIAL! WITH APPRENTICES, taught Faut's Tailor Square free until Christmas. Faut's patterns cut to order ½ price. Ladies call. 5th floor, Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—CALIGRAPH, ASSISTANT bookkeeper; salary $10; also caligraph operator. 809 Tacoma Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, INCREASE YOUR SPEED by practical, varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; Pitman and Munson systems taught; special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening; positions furnished. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS — EXPERIENCED, TEMPORARILY unemployed, having good acquaintance among the craft, can make $5 to $15 a day by addressing S 70, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DIPPERS—EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DIPPERS; steady position; good salary. 246 E. Lake-st.

YOUNG LADIES—3 PROMINENT AMATEURS immediately; stage. BENNETT'S Theatrical Exchange, 91 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; references exchanged. MRS. D. W. FOWLER.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ELEGANT FRONT rooms; excellent board; reference.

3028 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM WITH first-class board.

3508 LAKE-AV.—WARM ROOMS WITH GOOD board, private family of adults.

North Side.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room adjoining; second floor; home table.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV., ONE block from Lexington-av. station Alley L and cable cars and 3 blocks from Woodlawn depot I. C. R. R.—Comfortable rooms, steam, gas, bath, etc, $2 a week; board $3.50. JNO. HAYES.

Miscellaneous.

NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH board; terms reasonable. J C 95, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, room and board, bet. 20th and 31st-sts.; steam heated; South Side. Address S 132, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33d-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av.; strictly first-class rooms, single or en suite; American and European; every convenience; excellent cuisine; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, HOTEL Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.; walking distance.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping; steam heat, gas, bath. Mecca Building, Flat 418.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT; CONVENIENCES; library. DR. AKINS, 3433 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—161 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished steam-heated rooms.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping, West Side, cheap. Call 592 W. Congress-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3214 FOREST-AV., 2-STORY BRICK, 8 rooms and bath, all newly decorated; furnace heat; $25. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOCATION FOR BOARDING-house, 14-room stone front, newly decorated. Agent on premises daily. 81 Morgan-st., near Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Only one of those beautiful 6-room-flats left; steam heat; passenger elevator; every convenience; location good; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to a select tenant; must be rented; "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL OUTSIDE 2D FLAT, 7 rooms; steam, gas range, back porch; best South Side location; 2340 Calumet-av.; sacrifice to excellent tenant; make offer; references required. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23; 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; $4 rooms and bath, $20; 4-room cor., no bath, $20; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE GROVE-av. and 33d-st.; apartments of 4 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience; reduced prices; call and see them. Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS, $11 TO $27.50; storerooms; moving free; refs. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, $11.50; PRIVATE bath; range; boiler; references. 3616 State-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD FLAT; HEATED, HOT water, range, oak floors, $35. 206 E. 46th.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED flats, $20 to $28. 3565 Rhodes-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS; $13, $15, $18, $20. 701 West Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM FLATS ON PINE, ERIE Cass, Illinois, and Indiana-sts., $7 to $27; 5 and 7 room steam heated flats on Pine and Indiana-sts, $23 to $30; all within walking distance. Inquire HOYT, cor. Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED steam heated flat. I. E., 7040 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, CHEAP, IN THE NEW Ballard Building, Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., block from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park Station; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light; good location. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., or janitor at building.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 300 WELLS-ST.; FLOOR 18x60; good location. S 108, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
A few choice offices in the Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; a desirable location for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of the wholesale drug, hardware, grocery, and rubber trade; we have all the modern conveniences, steam heat, gas, electric light, two passenger, good freight elevator, mail chute, and vaults. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN RECENTLY improved Gardner Building, 171 Randolph-st.; suitable for manufacturers' agents and others; modern conveniences; low rent. Apply Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE; TELEPHONE. INQUIRE Room 10, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONSTRUCTED building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat, with or without power. CHATROOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS ROOFS REPAIRED; estimates free F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 300.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—one of the best wholesale corners in the city; rented to one party at a very low figure; price, $250,000; will pay 5 per cent net now; after the lease expires building can be improved so it will pay 10 per cent net. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; TEL. MAIN 3012—A modern flat building; 15 apartments; equity $38,000. Will take blvd. frontage or choice avenue property north of 63d-st. in exchange. Rental $6,300. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSED PROPERTY AT about half market value; also master's certificate of sale subject to redemption, bearing 7 per cent interest; less than half value of property. A. E. WESTMAN, bank floor, 73 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4831, 4857, 4859 FORRESTVILLE-av., corner 49th-st., semi-detached Bedford and Ashland brown stone fronts selected hardwood, cabinet finished throughout; nine rooms, special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, solid oak floors, handsomely decorated; tile floors and sides in bathrooms, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor; store-rooms, fruit-room, laundry, servants' bath-room, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light, everything modern and artistic. A great bargain.
Terms, $1,000 cash, balance small monthly payments, 6 per cent interest.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—$6,500—GREAT SACRIFICE, 2-story basement house, lot 40x190, Madison-av., near 53d-st.; 14 minutes to Randolph-st.; less than value of ground alone; no such bargain this year; over $3,000 less than value; very easy terms. Apply to C. R. FIELD, 511 First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN 10-ROOM STONE-front house, No. 4213 Calumet-av.; in perfect condition; a bargain to quick buyer; also furniture; will be sold separate or complete; an ideal home for young married couple; the close proximity of this house to South Side elevated makes it very desirable. Apply to OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—$100,000—FINEST RESIDENCE ON South Side; cost over $200,000; finished in highest style; must be sold this week; must be seen to be appreciated. For particulars apply to C. R. FIELD, 511 First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—COTTAGE GROVE vacant; 75th; $60 foot. Owner, J N 19, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR ROBEY-st., at great sacrifice, 120 feet on corner; want an offer. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, R. 52, 115 Monroe-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—
50 lots near corner of Kedzie-av. and Elston-av.; streets graded, sidewalks laid, and city water now going in; price $300 each; this is less than acre prices. G. W. McLESTER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME NEW 7-room house; $2,500; $25 monthly; complete plumbing, furnace, sewer and water in street; no assessments; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, churches; 50 trains daily; 7c fare; 23 minutes ride, at Clyde. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE—SALE OF RANCH—
I offer for sale the property in Crosby County, Texas, known as the Kentucky Cattle Raising Company Ranch. This property consists of over 160,000 acres, lying principally in a solid body. The ranch is well improved, is in good condition, and all under fence. There is a never failing stream of water running through the property, and on the plains there are several wells. Being engaged in other business I desire to sell and can offer good terms and easy payments. Address
Nov. 1, 1895. GEORGE W. FRANTZ, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE; I will sell very cheap for cash, or take part cash, balance in merchandise, undivided ½ interest in choice improved farms in Northeastern Nebraska; best part of State. Also all title to unimproved lands in Eastern Nebraska and South Dakota, free of incumbrance; all titles perfect. Great bargain in this that will pay you to investigate. Trades can be closed at once. First-class references given in city. Address S 128, Tribune office, or call Room 300 Saratoga Hotel, city.

FOR SALE—560 ACRES LEVEL BOTTOM LAND in Western Iowa; $18.50 an acre. C. F. HARRISON, Omaha, Neb.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Jackson-blvd., near Garfield Park, lot 25x142, $4,375; want 50 ft. in good location, corner preferred.
Monroe-st., near Garfield Park, modern apartment building, 6 flats, steam heat, all oak trim, every modern convenience; price $30,000; inc. $16,000; want vacant or improved for equity.
26 good city lots, value $500 each, clear; want improved or vacant to build on.
G. W. McLESTER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—36 NEW 2-STORY BRICK dwellings in Gross Park; price $4,000 each; incumbrance $2,800 each; hardwood finish, fine mantels, furnace heat, all modern. Will take good clear Southern or Western lands or other clear town property. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—40,000 ACRES VIRGIN FLORIDA pine lands; price $2 per acre; no incumbrance; perfect title; will take good Chicago property and assume. Owners only. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR REAL ESTATE FOR manufacturing or mercantile business. Address, giving full particulars, or call between 11 and 2. No agents. S. W. ROTH, 1018 W. Lake-st.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT $8,500 RESIDENCE, incumbered $3,500, for clear vacant. PRIDMORE, 126 State-st.

FINE VACANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY, MARQUETTE, Mich., for anything in Chicago. Address S 102, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand from $50,000 to $100,000 in good city real estate purchase money notes; will sell at fair rates; principals can make safe investments in sums of $500 to $10,000. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st., City.

QUEEN CITY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Money to loan to home builders; come and join this association and own your own home and stop paying rent; rate $12.93 per $1,000. For particulars call or address JAMES CONLAN JR., Secretary, 71 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARBORN and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYABLE in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

COLE, CASADY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO E. C. Cole & Co. Est. 1860), 92 La Salle-st., R. 23; large amount; sums to suit; 5 and 6 per cent.

WILL LOAN 65 PER CENT OF VALUE ON IMPROVED property; monthly payments. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE PURCHASE money paper in sums to suit. Address J. D. VANDERCOOK, Austin, Ill.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. L. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

SMALL LOANS ON REAL ESTATE FOR SHORT time a specialty. Address J N 23, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO. LOAN MONEY ON improved Chicago real estate.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS TO INCREASE a good business and develop a fine property; can give ample security and pay fair interest. Address S 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS WHO DESIRE additional capital and increased facilities to correspond with us immediately. Address J N 13, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAMONDS, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Suite 617, cor. Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business, well established and advertised. If you mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 146 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon any available collateral or approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREHOUSE receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGES, from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S NOVEMBER BULLETIN—

Week of Nov. 25: Prof. Moore says "storms of rain, sleet, and snow will obtain hereabout"—hence more time will be spent at home these nights. Why not devote a little of this time to the subject of pianos?

We offer in second-hand uprights the following fine line:

2 Emerson, $125 and $150.	4 FISCHER, $175 to $250.
1 Vose & Son, $175.	1 Kimball, $175.
1 Schaff, $175.	1 Lester, $175.
1 Weber, $200.	4 Steinway, $200 to $400.
1 Schomacker, $225.	1 Mason & Hamlin, $250.
1 Miller, $225.	
1 Kurtzman, $135.	4 KNABE, $350 to $400.
1 Bauer, $150.	

And others.

We also show a large line of second-hand Squares and Grands.

Our new stock includes the

Knabe,	Fischer,
Hazelton,	Blasius,
Krakauer,	Jewett,

Ludwig and others.

We regulate, repair, tune, move, store, and rent pianos at very moderate rates.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"Everything Known in Music."

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH grade pianos. Established 1873.

BARGAINS.

One Bush & Gerts upright	$115
Two Chickering uprights, $105	165
One Adam Schaaf upright	170
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	130
One Hallett & Cumston	130
One Chase upright	125
One Benning upright	140
Two Decker uprights, $125	155
One Adam Schaaf	165
One Weser upright	105
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright, grand	185
One Smith & Barnes upright	100
Three Vose & Sons uprights, $125, $135	155
Two Jacob Bros. uprights, 110	130
One Mathushek upright	110
One J. P. Hale upright	95

Square pianos, $15 to $60 each.
Good organs, $15, $20, $25 to $45 each.

EASY TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

To Rent—200 new upright pianos at $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

RELIABLE PIANOS—
$200 TO $300.
TERMS—CASH.
or
INSTALLMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
General representatives for
STEINWAY,
A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons', Kurtzmann, Sterling, Lester, and Huntington
PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at $100 to $200.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
(Steinway Hall.)
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shop-worn pianos and organs that we must close out.
Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

DO YOU BELIEVE THE OLD TRUISM—
"The Best Is the Cheapest"?
For FIFTY-SIX YEARS the popularity of the
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
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Have furnished substantial proof of it.
EXPERIENCE has shown they last a LIFETIME.
As sold by the makers they cost but little more than ordinary pianos.
Terms arranged to suit buyers of all classes.
LOW-PRICED PIANOS of various reliable makers in great variety.
Second hand instruments that have been rented and taken in exchange.
PIANOS FROM $40 UPWARD.
ORGANS FROM $20 UPWARD.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

IN MANY THOUSANDS OF CULTURED American homes WHEELOCK PIANOS ARE daily a constant source of pleasure and entertainment to young and old. In the WHEELOCK PIANO, as in no other, the happy medium of superior merit and extremely moderate price is always maintained without sacrificing quality. TERMS EASY. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258-260 Wabash-av.

ONE PRICE—ONE PROFIT—PLAIN FIGURES.
KIMBALL PIANOS, REED ORGANS, AND PIPE ORGANS.
The wonderful self-playing SYMPHONY.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Easy payments.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.,
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

$10 CASH $6 MONTHLY BUYS A GOOD NEW UPRIGHT piano; prices $165, $175, and $200 each; seven years' warrantee given with each piano; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STEINWAY, DUNHAM, KNABE, AND OTHER second-hand pianos at a special bargain. The unrivaled Wissner pianos at moderate prices; terms liberal. Other new pianos at from $190; $6 monthly. WISSNER. Western branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
slightly used, for rent or for sale at reduced prices at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 233 State-st.

$275 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, former price $550; $125 buys a Fischer upright piano, former price, $300; fully guaranteed. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 261 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—BEST MEDIUM IS the original Mrs. M. Foster; 40 years' experience; tested by the nobility of Europe; 50c to $1; gents, $2; letters with $1 inclosed receive prompt attention. 4214 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

MADEMOISELLE ZARA, LATE OF NEW York, wonderful card and mind reader; 50c; ladies only. 3755 Elmwood-place, just west Cottage Grove-av., basement.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. DR. HARDY, clairvoyant, 271 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st., Room 3; 50c and $1.

DR. SMITH, 286 N. STATE-ST., GIVES FULL names; reveals everything; no charge; give what you can; first-class. Is this genuine? 10 to 7.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW HOTEL GAS range. Call at piano store, 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

STOVES—SPECIAL LOW PRICE TO REDUCE stock; heaters, ranges, furnaces; examine before buying. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND GAS RANGE, good condition. Address 373 N. Hoyne-av.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN IN EVERY CITY AND State with small capital can secure exclusive control of valuable monopoly, capable of unlimited extension; over $1,000,000 worth used in New York City; sold or rented; good thing to form companies on; also general man. N. SLEEMAN, Great Northern Hotel.

WOODWORKERS—A FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC, one who has some knowledge of the manufacture of store fixtures, showcases, etc., preferred, who has from $2,000 to $5,000 and a clean record, may find a good opening by addressing STORE FIXTURES, care C. H. Guild & Co., 252 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL laundries in Chicago is offered for sale on account of ill-health of owners; is netting fully 33 1-3 per cent on investment; this is a chance seldom offered, and will bear fullest investigation; purchaser must have $15,000 cash. R 218, Tribune.

WANTED—TO MEET PRIVATE PARTY HAVING for sale collection of oil paintings; have just completed finest exhibition art rooms in Chicago; will place paintings on exhibition free; commissions on sales. Address S 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, with lease, stock, fixtures, in center of city; cheap rent; will go in wholesale cloth business. Address J N 31, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! WE OFFER substantial bonus to responsible manufacturers willing to go to a good town outside of Chicago. Address J N 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SALOON IN business district; fine fixtures; low rent. Address S 120, Tribune office.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY WITH $100 to $500 outside Chicago. Call Room 57, 69 Dearborn-st. R. T. THOMAS.

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OUR STEEL TUBE SLEIGH RUNNER MAKES your buggy or wagon into a cutter for $5; can be put on in 10 minutes. Samson Steam Forge Co., Sacramento and Carroll-avs.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE CUTTERS, $15 EACH; fine double sleigh, $65; elegant 3-seated sleigh, $100. Palace Storage Co., Lake-av. and 42d.

FOR SALE—NICE TWO-SEATED CUTTER, cheap. Private barn 4317 Ellis-av. Phone Main 772.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week. RHODES, 93 Washington, Room 2.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W

FOR SALE—FINE HAMBLETONIAN WILKES horses, registered under four years. 1234 Clark.

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PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

COOK'S TOURS—
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
EGYPT, THE NILE, AND THE HOLY LAND.

Three special tours, under personal escort, will leave New York by the steamship "NORMANNIA" of the Hamburg Line, sailing January 8th direct to ALEXANDRIA, and visiting CAIRO, the NILE, PYRAMIDS, JAFFA, JERUSALEM, and all places of interest in PALESTINE, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, ITALY, the RIVIERA, PARIS, LONDON, etc. Time from 7 weeks to 4 months; expense $485 to $1,150. Membership should be secured as soon as possible, as parties are limited to a certain number. Illustrated descriptive program free on application.

INDEPENDENT tickets for INDIVIDUAL travelers by all routes to all parts of the WORLD, including JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, the MEDITERRANEAN, EUROPE, and all the WINTER RESORTS of the UNITED STATES and WEST INDIES. Estimates furnished free of charge.

Call on or address THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris	Dec. 4	St. Paul	Dec. 18
St. Louis	Dec. 11	Paris	Dec. 25

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Rhynland	Dec. 7	Pennland	Dec. 14

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.

Westernland	Dec. 4	Kensington	Dec. 18
Noordland	Dec. 11	Friesland	Dec. 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ems...Nov. 30, 11 am	**Normannia. Jan. 8, 11a
†Kaiser W. II. Dec. 7 11am	†Werra...Jan. 15, 10 am
†Fulda...Jan. 4, 10 am	†Kaiser W. II. Ja. 22 11am

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.,	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt.,
125 La Salle-st.,	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co.,
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THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 am	Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 am
Spree, Tu. Dec. 10, 10 am	Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris).
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 a. m.
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special tarin FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Boadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from NEW YORK as follows:

Teutonic	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 7 a. m.
Britannic	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2 p. m.
Majestic	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 11 a. m.
Germanic	Wednesday, Dec. 25, noon.

For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC	Dec. 10, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Dec. 21, 3 p. m.
CHINA	Dec. 31, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXPENSES. S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 96 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	*12:35 pm
Bloomington Passenger	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	* 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		* 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL — CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	† 9:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.		
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 2:10 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	* 9:50 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:24 pm	* 6:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 4:30 pm	* 8:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:45 pm	* 7:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	† 8:40 am	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am	b 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	† 6:15 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *5 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockport and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:05 p. m., e10:05 a. m., †11:00 p. m.

Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., e9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:00 a. m., †9:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omha.	* 6:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln		
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np'rt	†10:10 pm	c 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	*11:30 pm	
	‡11:30 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. o Returns Daily as local from D. Moines. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 6:00 pm., with Through Sleeper and Chair Car, arrive Omaha 8:30 am.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 3:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 7:45 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
K. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Peoria Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 8:40 am	† 5:42 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Peoria	†12:45 pm	† 2:10 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Colo., & Tex. Ex.	* 5:02 pm	* 9:48 am
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California & Mexico Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City Fast Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	*11:32 pm	† 8:42 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	‡ 2:20 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	‡ 9:05 am	‡ 5:20 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2380.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minenapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am
St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb	* 9:40 am † 1:00 pm † 5:35 pm * 6:00 pm	† 7:50 am * 9:10 am †10:30 am * 5:05 pm †11:00 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washingotn Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 24, 1895. *Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	† 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 2:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:05 pm	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Louisville and Atlanta	12:05 pm	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	9:30 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:25 pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	‡ 7:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	* 5:15 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	‡ 2:55 pm	* 7:15 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	‡ 4:40 pm	* 9:00 am
New York & Boston	* 8:15 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡ 8:05 am	‡ 7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

Thanksgiving Services

AT THE CHURCHES.

The feature of the services held in and about Chicago yesterday in celebration of Thanksgiving was that they were in the main union services. Thus Dr. Barrows preached to the united congregations of the First, Second, and Fifth Presbyterian, the Plymouth Congregational, the Immanuel Baptist, the Trinity Methodist, and the Christ Reformed Episcopal Churches at Plymouth Church; Dr. Thomas, Dr. N. D. Hillis, Dr. Rusk, and Dr. W. G. Clarke spoke to united independent congregations at McVicker's Theater; the Universalist churches joined at St. Paul's Church; at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church were the congregations of the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Christ Chapel, Lake View Congregational Church, Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Grace English Lutheran Church, and Wesley Methodist Church; at Grace Methodist Church three other churches joined in the union services. At Evanston and at Oak Park similar union services were held.

Decorations of fruits and flowers and special musical services were seen and heard everywhere, and two new church buildings were thrown open.

At Plymouth Church.

Dr. Barrows preached on the theme "The Triumph of Christianity," from the text John xii, 32. Among other things he said:

"Christianity, smothered and perverted, has always divine energy for its own regeneration. Its fundamental law is that of life, progress, development. Whatever darkness may overcome Christendom, the sun again rises; and, however long the winter, the springtime again flourishes. Free thought, the right to investigate truth, individual inquiry, deliverance from priestly domination, and all the marvels of modern science have been the legitimate outgrowths of that reforming era which brought a multitude of men into living connection once more with the everliving Lord.

"Foolish men forget the origin and molding force of progress when they talk complacently about the nineteenth century and bid us look at "modern civilization" as our great benefactor and ask us to cease boasting of the fruits of Christianity. Talk about the progress of freedom! The line of its progress follows straight down from him who taught the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Feudalism is gone; serfdom is gone. The Bible has been an emancipator. Today, thanks to the Christian spirit, slavery is dead, or dying, the world over.

"Christianity prepares men even through despotism for liberty, through temporary restraint for freedom and progress. Its spirit is so vital and emancipating that even when a small portion of Christian truth is bound up in a tyrannical government, whether secular or ecclesiastical, that government is doomed. Indeed, Christian forces are as sure ultimately to overturn the despotism of Russia and of Turkey as Puritanism was to destroy the absolutism of Charles the First.

"Greatest things should be anticipated from a religion like ours, whose founder fills his followers with his own hopeful vigor, and while laying his hand in blessing on every passive grace expands the human soul to illustrate all the active virtues of a perfect manhood and to strive for an unspeakably better earth, with joy and love triumphing and fair truth. I am eager that some competent hand should write the history of what these preparatory movements have wrought in Asia, not only where the crescent rules, but also in the sluggish and conservative world of India, where reforming sect after sect has risen, and where Hinduism itself has begun to claim as its own the spirit and truth which have come from Bible lands and biblical civilization."

Independent Liberal Churches.

Dr. H. W. Thomas presided at the union service of the independent liberal churches, including Central Church, the Militant Church, and the People's Institute at McVicker's Theater yesterday morning. On the platform with him were Dr. N. D. Hillis, Dr. Rusk, and Dr. W. G. Clarke. Dr. Thomas in introducing Dr. Hillis said:

"A year ago we all felt so deeply the loss of Prof. Swing. I was so lonely in the center of our great city that the services in which we had so often united were not held. Today we all give thanks that the work of that good man and great preacher did not fail when the pen dropped from his hand before the closing words of the last sermon could be written. We are thankful the Central Church still lives; that in the pulpit of the translated prophet of God stands one who is worthy to fill his place."

Dr. Hillis said: "If we should attempt to make mention of all the notable events of this year time and strength itself would fail us. Other years have been eminent for abundance, but the bounty of this year has been well nigh unexampled. And not alone does the granary overflow. Our stores are stuffed with goods; our factories are crowded to repletion. No class war has reddened our streets with blood. Our schools were never so useful. Never before has there been such a demand for books. The press has never been so useful and untiring in its activity. Our daily papers are forever going forth to scatter the seeds of universal knowledge."

Dr. Rusk followed Dr. Hillis and said: "The earth is a visible sign to us of a great principle. The wheat and corn and wine are the children. They give to us by giving their own life away. This is the eternal law—the law of sacrifice. If we have power give it for advantage of others."

St. Paul's Church.

The Universalist churches of Chicago united in a morning service at St. Paul's Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, yesterday morning. Dr. A. J. Canfield presided and the Rev. J. B. Gregory of the Church of the Redeemer preached the sermon. He said: "Generally speaking Thanksgiving day is devoted to the offering of thanks for benefits received. But in the light of the splendid altruism of our time the thought is a poor one. It is along the line of self-sacrifice the finest blessings cluster, and if we would find them it is along that way we must travel. The man who deliberately goes forth to find happiness will probably return empty-handed, while the man who goes out to do what good he can for the day, thinking not of self, but of those for whom he would be leading, will find happiness waiting for him with one of her rosiest smiles when he gets back home."

Parish of the Redeemer.

The portals of the newly-finished building of the Parish of the Redeemer were thrown open at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The congregation filled the entire seating capacity of the building.

At 11 o'clock the general service of the day was celebrated, Bishop W. E. McLaren of Chicago delivering the sermon, the Rev. McIntire reading the prayers and leading in the responses. Fully 500 were in attendance, and many expressions of admiration were heard on all sides of the unique beauty of the new church building.

Second Baptist Church.

At the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets, a large congregation assembled. The building was decorated in harmony with the occasion. A huge pyramid of vegetables reached from the floor to the platform, while above the pulpit was placed on the gallery rail an appropriate motto in cut corn. The musical service was elaborate. The pastor read the list of donations, amounting to nearly $200, and said that seventy families were provided with big dinners, and liberal donations were sent to a large number of hospitals and charitable institutions.

The subject of the sermon was "Christ and the City," based upon the text, Matt. ii., 23: "And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth." Dr. Lawrence said in part:

"The modern miracle is the city. It is also the modern monster and the modern opportunity. All interest of national and home life centers in it. It has a certain character, so that we come to make up our minds about people before we know them very well upon their relationship to this or that city.

"It is first a farm, then, because it offers some commercial advantages, it becomes a village; a town, then factories come in and the once fair fields begin to reveal awful evidences of struggle. Along with this come the different forms of govenrment and the politician begins to flourish. Then appear schools, colleges, museums, until finally we come to the full-grown city—the pride and the shame of every man.

"The office-holder becomes a divider for the spoils. Business becomes a heartless seizure of individual rights, and instead of the city being the common opportunity for all men to make a living it is a vast maelstrom into which the weaker are drawn to their disaster.

"Let us look at Milton's definition of the state—that it is a community living in the practice of virtue, the worship of God, and the pursuit of truth. Christ's teachings gave these ideas to the blind poet and statesman.

"But what is religion? I believe in the church, as intended by Christ, to be the highest expression of his life. Worship must, as every other thing, have its regulated forms of expressions and manifestations, but real worship sets forth the interest of God and his son in every man in the offer of mercy and the opportunity of sonship."

Dr. Lawrence then proceeded to show in the reviving of civic conscience there was the indication of hope for the city, so that all men could become sharers in its prosperity without sacrifice of the manhood of any, and made it the basis of thanksgiving.

Grace Methodist Church.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry spoke on the theme "The Promise and Peril of the Republic" at the union Thanksgiving service held in the Grace Methodist Church yesterday morning. The New England Congregational Church, Moody's Church, and the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church united in the worship. The introductory services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Phillips and the Rev. Dr. Torrey.

After dwelling on the fitness of a National Thanksgiving day and detailing the circumstances under which it originated, Dr. Henry said:

"The possibilities are splendid and supernal, while the perils are imminent and impending. As Americans we are treading in the same steps of injustice and crime which other nations have taken and regretted. The citizen and not the steamship, character and not commerce, grace and not gold must afford national security. Even our splendid public school system, for which every American will bless God and take courage, is insufficient to preserve our liberties unless the culture of conscience shall equal the development of intellect. Some have supposed our national security to rest upon divine providence. God has wrought wondrously in our behalf, but providential protection in view of national sin may become providential desertion. Among the evils that endanger our free institutions immigration stands at the head of the list. Real danger exists from the sharp antagonism between capital and labor. Among other perils are the alarming illiteracy in certain sections, universal suffrage, Sabbath desecration, laxity of divorce, political corruption, the social evil, and the liquor traffic."

Belden Avenue Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. R. D. Scott preached the Thanksgiving sermon. In part he said: "We live in time of mighty achievements. Aggressiveness marks our age. Times are not what they were. We are in the advance guard. In half a century we have seen the unification of Italy; Japan virtually a Christian nation; the French revolution; the emancipation of Russian slaves; the unification of Germany; the abolition of American slavery; rise and fall of Napoleon III.; establishment of the French republic; discovery of the sources of the Nile and Niger; exploration of internal Africa; and planting of missions in all lands and their success. Christianity is coming! Coming the conqueror; coming the leader of advancing hosts; coming to victory and glory."

First Baptist Church.

Dr. Henson's church was crowded to the doors. The pastor preached a sermon on "What Has Chicago to Be Thankful For." He said: "If Paul had reason to be proud of Tarsus much more a Chicagoan of Chicago. There is much that we could wish were otherwise. The soot that clouds our air and the sewage that pollutes our water, the mud below that bedraggles us, and the live wires above that threaten us. The Augean stables in the slums, and the foul menagerie in the City Hall. Still around all this we have abundant reason for self-gratulation and for hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God for: 1, The height of Chicago's prosperity. 2, The length of its immunity. 3, The breadth of its philanthropy. 4, The depth of its piety. 5, The glory of its opportunity.

"When I spoke of the depth of piety, a smile breaks over the faces of the whole world, and yet I dare to say that in this supposedly wickedest city on the continent are as splendid specimens of Christian manhood and womanhood as ever shone in the annals of the church. Extremes meet in Chicago. Here wickedness is rank and rampant and riotous, and here righteousness confronts it with solidest conviction, intensest enthusiasm, and heroic endeavor."

Pilgrim Congregational Church.

Dr. P. H. Swift spoke at the union service of the various protestant churches of Englewood at the Pilgrim Congregational Church. As he declared that when a man of heart, strength, and broad sympathies was needed God furnished the country the man—Abraham Lincoln—the speaker had to stop until the applause had subsided.

In Evanston Churches.

Thanksgiving was observed by several of the churches in Evanston. Union services were participated in by the South Presbyterian, the Asbury Avenue Congregational and the Hemenway Methodist Churches. Services were at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Union services by the First Presbyterian and the First Baptist Churches were conducted in the former church.

ELECTRICITY USED IN COAL MINES.

It Now Furnishes All the Power Required in This Industry.

Is the present position of power distribution by electricity such that we may use it with confidence for the whole of the power required at a colliery? The author's answer to this is yes, says a writer in Cassell's Magazine.

The largest engine at a colliery is the winding engine, and suppose this to require to be capable of developing power at full speed of 1,000 horse-power, which is an outside figure. This could be well replaced by two motors of 500 horse-power, one at each end of the shaft of the drum, without gearing. There are numerous cases of dynamos and motors of this power working with ease and satisfaction and giving no difficulty whatever, and operated by ordinary mechanics with no more trouble than an ordinary steam engine. Motors of smaller size are in use all over the world with universal satisfaction.

Are the claims made for efficiency of electric distribution of power realized? On this point the author has examined carefully tests made by himself and by others on electric power plants and has arrived at this conclusion—while the efficiency of distributing electric power and its utilization in the motors does come up to that claim, the efficiency of the production of electricity is not, as a rule, as high as is claimed, or as high as may be realized, and the reason is that sufficient account is not taken of the fact that the average load is considerably less than the maximum requirement. In one known case, where the efficiency of electric generation—that is, the proportion between the electric power delivered to the cables and the indicated horse-power of the engine—is as high as 86 per cent at full load, it falls to 74 per cent at half load, and to about 58 per cent at one-quarter load. The reason for this is to be found in the power the engine takes to drive itself. The engine is generally arranged to work with an economical cut-off at the full load of maximum power, and consequently is larger than necessary for all smaller loads. It should be arranged at work with an economical cut-off at the average power. The moral is to use engines with automatic expansion valves, permitting the engine to work with a cut-off as late as half or five-eighths of the total cylinder volume when developing the maximum power, and working with a more economical grade of expansion at the average load.

BURY FOUR VICTIMS IN ONE GRAVE.

No Clew Yet to the Mysterious Murders at Arthur City, Tex.

Paris, Tex., Nov. 28.—United States Marshal Williams returned from Arthur City tonight, where he went to bury the three men and the boy found murdered there in a boat. A big grave was dug on the bluff near the scene and the bodies hoisted with ropes from the boat, and all buried side by side. No clew has been discovered, though there are a thousand theories advanced. Marshal Williams tonight offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Our Gold and Silver.

The Director of the Mint reports $87,482,082 of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year, of which $22,320,022 consisted of redeposits. The value of the silver deposited during the same period was $15,714,365, all original deposits except $479,665. The mints coined during the year $43,933,475 gold; $3,956,011 in silver dollars; $5,113,469 subsidiary silver coins; $712,594 minor coins; total $53,715,549. Gold bars to the value of $10,341,545 were manufactured.

Her Pedigree.

"Now, who is that?" asked the dignified hen;
"That chicken in white and gray?
She's very well dressed, but from whence did she come?
And her family, who are they?

"She never can move in our set, my dear,"
Said the old hen's friends to her later;
"I've just found out—you'll be shocked to hear—
She was hatched in an incubator!"
—Harper's Round Table.

THE HUB

N. W. Corner State and Jackson Streets.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains.

In Men's Clothing

For Bargain Friday.

One lot of Gentlemen's Fine Black Trousers—that have heretofore sold up to $4.00 will be closed out Bargain Friday for........ $2.00

One lot of Men's All-Wool Dark Blue and Gray Melton and Kersey Winter Overcoats—positively $12 values—will be sold Bargain Friday for........ $6.00

One line of High Grade All-Wool Men's Cassimere Suits—that are positively $10.00 values—will be sold Bargain Friday for.................. $5.50

One lot of Fine Black Clay Worsted Suits—*only in stout* sizes 42 to 46 chest—if you are large enough to fill one of these suits you can have the greatest bargain of the year—a real $20 Suit—Bargain Friday for........ $8.00

THE HUB

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains

In Furnishing Goods

For Bargain Friday.

Men's Extra Heavy Winter Cotton Hose—in tan, slate and black colors—value 20c—special price for this one day...... 9c

100 dozen Genuine Extract of Buttermilk Soap—that sells from one end of the country to the other at 10c a cake—we will sell bargain Friday at.......... 3c

One lot of Men's Fancy Blue Mufflers—they are real 50c mufflers—we will sell for this one day at.................. 15c

One lot of Men's and Boys' All-Wool Scotch Gloves—that were never heretofore sold anywhere for less than 50c—for this one day.................... 25c

65 dozen Men's Fancy Shirts—all the odds and ends of our regular $1 and $1.50 shirts—will be closed out Bargain Friday at........................ 59c

85 dozen Men's Flannel Working Shirts—good and strong—first-class 75c shirts—in all sizes—for this one day only at........................ 39c

THE HUB

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains

In Boys' Clothing

For Bargain Friday.

Children's Double-Breasted Two-Piece Suits—strictly all wool—small sizes only—4, 5, 6, and 7 years—left from regular $3, $4, and $5 suits—choice Bargain Friday.................... $2.00

One lot of Boys' Overcoats—broken sizes of regular $7 Overcoats—to close—choice Bargain Friday........... $2.95

One lot of Children's Knee Pants—ages 4 to 13 years—heavy gray, black, and blue Cheviots—regularly sold for 65 cents—for one day only—Bargain Friday...................... 39c

Children's Heavy Domet Flannel Waists—made with plaited back and front—guaranteed fast color—the kind that sells for 35 to 50 cents—for Bargain Friday only........................ 19c

THE HUB

N. W. Corner State and Jackson-Sts.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains

In Shoes

For Bargain Friday.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button and Lace Shoes—eight or ten different styles we are desirous of closing out, all sizes and all widths—in one lot or the other—each, all, and every pair a regular $3 shoe—Bargain Friday—choice $2.00

One lot of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes—extra strong and wear resisting—sizes from 2½ to 5½—positively equal to the best shoes ever sold in this town for $2—we will sell for this one day only at......... $1.50

One large lot of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Rubbers—all the small lots, broken sizes, and odd pairs accumulated during the last four weeks—we will throw on a bargain table tomorrow at............. 15c

THE HUB

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains

In Men's and Boys' Caps

For Bargain Friday.

Boys' Heavy All-Wool Cloth Caps—in double band Polo style—very warm and thoroughly good........................ 25c

Boys' Plush Caps—silk lined—in Brighton and Telescope styles—the kind you see elsewhere for 75c and $1—here Bargain Friday for........................ 50c

Men's Fine All-Wool Cloth Caps—in double band Yacht and Brighton styles—all we have left of several different lots—worth two and three times the price we name for Bargain Friday.... 50c

Men's Silk Lined Silk Plush Caps—in Windsor and Brighton shapes—the very same qualities regular hat stores sell for $1.25—we offer Bargain Friday for..... 75c

Children's Plush Tam O'Shanters, Chenille Tam O'Shanters—also quite a lot of other cloth caps—some plain and some fancy—values from 50c, 75c up to $1—Bargain Friday—choice............... 25c

THE HUB

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

Here Are Some Wonderful Bargains

In Ladies' Cloaks

For Bargain Friday.

350 Ladies' new and up-to-date Beaver Capes—30 inches long—handsomely braid trimmed and fully worth $5—special price for Bargain Friday........ $2.75

200 Ladies' Stylish Box Coats—full fronts—very large mandolin sleeves—ripple back—high storm collar—4 large buttons—you couldn't equal them at regular cloak and dry goods stores for less than $7.50 to $10—Bargain Friday—choice for $5.00

300 Ladies' Very Swell Box Coats—in Boucle and Beaver cloths—28 inches long—mandolin sleeves—full ripple back—4 large stylish buttons—the kind you pay $10 to $12 for elsewhere—at The Hub Bargain Friday........... $7.50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We Begin This Morning a Special Stock Clearance Sale of

Misses' Jackets,
Girls' Reefers,
Girls' Long Coats.

A sharp price reduction to quickly close winter goods.

One great advantage that this department offers, notwithstanding the season's unusually large business, is, that by the constant addition of new goods, the standard of the stock is very high in assortments of styles, colors, and sizes: The original low prices have, in many cases, been *reduced one-third or one-half* for the purpose of decreasing the stock.

Misses' Chinchilla Jackets—with draped sleeves—high storm collar—fancy pearl center buttons—newest back—blues and blacks—sizes 14, 16, 18. Reduced to........ $7.75

Girls' Reefers in Blue Chinchilla—storm collars—large sleeves—new backs—sizes 4, 6, 8. Reduced to........ $3.95

Girls' Reefers in Fancy Mixtures—harmonizing shades of kersey and braid trimmings—sizes 6 to 14. Reduced to........ $3.95

Girls' Long Coats—fancy mixtures—with cape and largest draped sleeves—trimmed with 18 white pearl buttons—

Sizes	6	8	10	12
Reduced to	$6.75	$7.25	$7.75	$8.25

Where Is He Going?

Gentle reader, he is hurrying home. And it's house-cleaning time, too—think of that!

Fifteen years ago, he wouldn't have done it. Just at this time, he'd be "taking to the woods."

But now, things are different. His house is cleaned with Pearline. That makes house-cleaning easy.

Easy for those who do it—easy for those who have it done.

No hard work, no wear and tear, no turmoil and confusion, no time wasted, no tired women, no homeless men.

Everything's done smoothly, quickly, quietly, and easily. Try it and see.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 331 JAMES PYLE, New York.

FURS

Reliable Goods at Moderate Prices.

As the holidays approach we take the liberty of suggesting Furs as appropriate and desirable gifts. We can please you in articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen from our

Superb Seal Garments

to the smallest article in Furs desired. The most fastidious tastes satisfied at surprisingly low prices.

A. Bishop & Co.
156 STATE-ST.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams,
MOURNING OUTFITS.

Make Your Feet Glad.

She Sees Your Feet every time she sees you. And she notices whether they're well dressed or not. Better wear

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

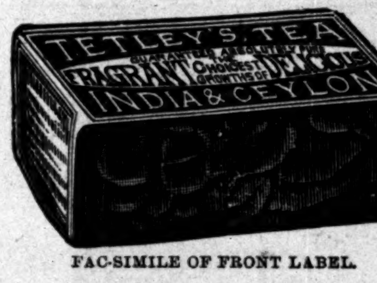
They are stylish, comfortable and durable as well.

Made by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, Largest makers of shoes in the United States.

SOLD BY STREETER,
134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.

DR. SYDNEY WALKER, Oculist.

EYES Tests the eyes free for spectacles and eyeglasses; consult him about your eyesight; artificial human eye maker in same office. 76 State-st., Room 40, over Kranz's candy store. Elevator.



Tetley's Teas.

FAC-SIMILE OF FRONT LABEL.

Are sold only in air-tight packets, because Joseph Tetley & Co. can then guarantee that you will receive the choicest growths of INDIA and CEYLON, the finest tea-producing countries in the world, with their original STRENGTH and FRAGRANCE unimpaired.

They are blended and packed in the bonded warehouse of

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO., LONDON.

From one of their various packets you can get a flavor that suits you, and ONCE SUITED you can RELY on UNIFORMITY and ABSOLUTE PURITY.

Prices, 50c., 70c., and $1 per lb.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

Charles H. Slack, C. Jevne & Co.,

and All Leading Grocers.

Wholesale Distributing Agents, C. H. SMITH & SON, 34 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A Beautiful Face is made doubly attractive—a plain face seems less plain—if accompanied by a graceful figure. The

Henderson Corset

brings out the curves of a handsome figure and gives grace to an awkward one. Every inch of it fits.

AURORA CORSET CO., Aurora, Ill.

AT YOUR DEALERS.

We carry a complete line of The Henderson Corsets. SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Good digestion means good health. A good appetite helps to bring good digestion.

LAKESIDE OATS

are appetizing. The cleanest of oat foods and the most economical.

DAVID OLIVER, Joliet, Ill.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Bargain Friday

In Chicago's brightest, briskest bargain basement. Many of Mandel's 100 departments have contributed to make Friday, Nov. 29, of mighty moment to dollar-savers.

Remnants $2.50 dress goods Friday the greatest basement remnant day of the season—every short end and dress length gathered from main floor and basement—the odd ends of everything in the house—$2.50 silk-and-wool Paris novelties—$2.50 plain and fancy crepons—$2.50 Scotch heather cheviots—$2.50 English Tweeds—$2.00 two-toned boucles—$2.00 mohair diagonals—$2.00 English Clay serges—$1.50 French broadcloth—$1.50 Caniche cloth—$1.00 silk-finish henrietta, all the beautiful shades of red—$1.00 elegant all-wool Scotch plaids—and heaps of other good things—nothing too high-priced or too desirable to be sold in the basement Friday at 35c

50c to $1 dress goods—a manufacturer's accumulation of several thousand mill ends of high class plain and novelty dress fabrics—$1.25 all-wool novelty mixtures, two-toned boucles, English tweeds, illuminated fancies, all-wool covert suitings and all-wool cheviots—$1.00 black and colored mohairs, all-wool French serges, all-wool crepons in street and evening shades—50c elegant bright Scotch tartan plaids, the kind that's scarce at any price—Friday your chance in the basement at 17c

Rare plaid sale—$1 all-wool new French and Scotch tartan plaids—for Friday 37½c

Remnants $1 black goods down from the fourth floor to the bargain basement—all the odd lengths from 1¼ to 8 yards—boucle, cheviots, Sicilian, mohair, brilliantine, cashmeres, henriettas, taffeta velouetes, figured mohairs, figured ottomans, figured satines, granites, peau de laines, diagonals, stripes, etc.—worth from 75c to $1.25—all at the one price 37½c

Hemmed sheets, ready to use—50c quality— 33c

Made pillow cases, 50x 36 inches—12½c quality— 6½c

Canton flannel remnants— the extra heavy and wide kind—sells at 15c to 18c—at 7½c; the lighter weights at 4c

Sanitary cotton eiderdown— manufacturers' loom ends up to 10 yards—a 15c line at 5c

10c tennis flannel—loom ends up to 10 yards—at 4½c

Lining sale for Friday—

18c 36-inch percaline at	9c
25c black back fancy silesia at	12½c
12½c scrim sleeve lining at	5c
20c yard wide black rustling taffeta	12½c
10c fast black moire taffeta at	4½c

Lining remnants—the whole range of fine Mandel linings—hair cloth, taffeta sateen, grass cloth, fiber interlinings, duck, etc., worth up to 50c a yard, at 9c, 4c and 2c

$1.00 gloves—kid and suede —ladies' and misses'—small sizes—4-button, 5-hook and mousquetaire—slightly soiled—at 25c

$1.25 kid gloves—a limited lot of ladies' 4-button kid gloves—5-button Biarritz suede gloves—new, fresh goods—all colors—all sizes—men's fine imported French kid gloves—Friday 50c

30c flannels—black, navy blue, gray, scarlet and regular lining flannel—Friday 15c

Remnants of cloaking at less than ¼ actual value—Friday sale in the basement of this year's accumulation of cloaking remnants, some very desirable weaves and lengths for capes and jackets—all to go at about ⅓ price

Remnants $1 table damasks left over from the Thanksgiving linen sale, all sent to basement, and will be sold in 2 lots—2,000 odd lengths—worth up to $1.00—at 39c and 25c

12½c Turkish bath towels	3c
$1 full-size crochet bedspreads	39c
Linen 18-in. kitchen toweling	5c

Basement blanket bargains—

$1 11-4 white blankets	49c
$2.50 11-4 white wool blankets	1.19
$10 11-4 soiled California blankets	4.98
$4.50 11-4 sanitary blankets	2.75

65c corsets—odd lot excellent corsets—at 25c

75c corsets—Mandel's Melba corset—fine black satteen—corded bust—extra length 42c

Ladies' 65c underwear—heavy natural and white merino—vests have ribbed skirts 39c

Ladies' 85c union suits —extra heavy silver gray 50c

Men's 65c underwear—extra warm camel's hair—shirts with ribbed skirts 39c

Ladies' 25c hosiery—all wool—black elastic ribbed tops 15c

Ladies' 50c hose—extra heavy—black fleece-lined 25c

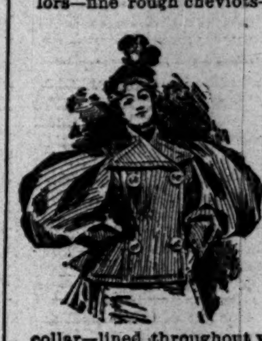
Children's 25c hosiery— all-wool black ribbed 15c

Men's 20c half hose— English merino—new mixtures 12c

Fancy wares—just a few specials on that famous bargain square—

$1.00 silver-plated whisk brooms	25c
$1.00 moon mirrors	45c
$1.00 perfume sprays	45c
$1.25 dolls—kid and jointed	50c
$2.00 dolls—dressed	95c
$1.00 real leather pocketbooks	45c
75c baskets, 2 bottles perfume	25c
75c alligator bags	25c
$1.50 chatelaine bags	69c
$1.00 Boston shopping bags	25c

$8 London box coats—made in the most thorough manner by men tailors—fine rough cheviots—extra wide box front—full ripple back—large melon sleeves—a Friday bargain at 4.75



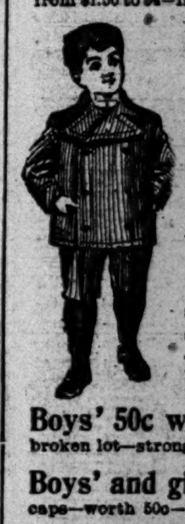
London box coats—made of fine Persian cloths—extra wide box front—full ripple back and draped sleeves—velvet collar—lined throughout with satin rhadame—worth $15.00—at 7.50

$10 golf capes—of fine imported cheviots with plaid back—extra full sweep—a Friday bargain at 2.98

Fine winter jackets—of last season's make—but in the finest materials and high-cost garments—a large variety of handsome styles in small sizes only—about one-quarter price—at 2.98

$5 dress skirts—of fine luster figured brilliantines—full Doucet shape—lined throughout and velvet faced—at 1.75

Fur furore in the basement— all kinds of odds and ends in furs, such as children's sets, collars, scarfs, boas, satchels, etc., real values from $1.50 to $4—in basement at 75c



Boys' $4.50 ulsters —heavy wool lined—6 to 14 years—dark Oxford mixed 2.95

Boys' $5.00 chinchilla reefers—new lot—8 to 8 years—bound—large collar 2.45

Boys' $5.00 and $6.00 suits—tricots and dark mixed cassimeres—knee pants—broken lines 2.98

Boys' 50c waists— broken lot—strong 12c

Boys' and girls' cloth caps—worth 50c— 10c

Children's 50c aprons, embroidered and lace trimmed 25c

Nurses' and maids' aprons, satin stripes—emb. and tucked—value up to 50c—at 25c—at 20c—and 15c

Ladies' waists, in stripes, plaids and checks—value $1.00—a soiled lot to close at 29c

50c night dresses—Hubbard style, tucked yokes 25c

39c chemise— good muslin—open front, band 15c

Drawers of muslin and cambric, with hem, tucks, embroidery and lace trimming—

35c drawers	12½c
75c drawers	39c

95c knit underskirts— stripes and borders—all colors 38c

Morning wrappers of serge and flannelette, trimmed sailor collar and scalloped edge, large sleeves, all colors and sizes—

$1.25 wrappers	43c
$1.75 wrappers	98c
$2.00 wrappers	1.25

$1 flannelette dressing sacques—crochet edge—ribbon trimmed—all colors, all sizes, all 39c

50c flannelette under- skirts—all colors, in stripes—Friday 19c

25c handkerchiefs—basement

—men's and women's fine unlaundered handkerchiefs, with large and beautifully embroidered initials—a deal in 200 dozen, each at a remarkably low price—you would gladly pay 25c and 20c for them, but Friday's bargain prices will be 10c and 5c

$3 shoes—800 pairs (a new lot) of ladies' bright dongola button and lace shoes—razor and square toes—all sizes—all widths—$3.00 grade—for this sale 1.95

Youths', misses' and child's kango-calf—heavy double sole school shoes—just the thing for snow and slush—spring heels—button—a $2.25 shoe—for this sale—11 to 2, $1.75—8½ to 10½ 1.50

$1 medallion photographs—

mounted on glass, with ivory-finished frame and corner ornaments—size 8x10—large variety of subjects, embracing Saint Cecilia, Psyche (nature's mirror), 19th century Madonna and Child, and many other noted subjects, at 35c

Art supplements—closing out the balance—white frame and on bevel glass, with chain to hang, at 16c